THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....3 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (311 issues)...$9 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1864. NO. 222.

The Daily Commercial.

Nearing Richmond.

Probably the most successful movement that GRANT has yet made is his last, ending in passing the Pamunkey and placing his army another stage on the route to Richmond. LEE intrenched himself in a strong position on the north bank of the South Anna, where he awaited an assault from GRANT. He was likewise guarding well the railroad to Gordonsville —a line of great importance to him. As if to attack him, GRANT moved across the North Anna, while he sent a force to break the Gordonsville line by tearing up the road. Having done this, he withdrew across the North Anna, passed round to the right, avoiding LEE in his intrenchments, moved across the Pamunkey, and "on to Richmond." The fact that LEE (as it is reported,) retreated immediately after, is evidence of the adroitness of the strategy.

It is now certain that LEE must retire within the defences of Richmond or suffer the city to fall. There will commence a new campaign, or, an important chapter in the present one. To invest the city on all sides, GRANT's force is inadequate; therefore, the siege, if siege it can be called, will bear no resemblance to that of Vicksburg. What will be the plan of the Lieutenant General, we have no indication. After accomplishing so much, we may safely rely on him to go through with the business. To redeem the ground lost by BUTLER, and to bring his forces at different points into co-operation, will, no doubt, be his first business. But in what manner, it would be idle to speculate.

We understand that at Washington and elsewhere, among those thoroughly informed concerning the situation, perfect confidence is felt as to the result.

Expensive—Very.

The numerous outrages by guerrillas and other rebels, who have lately made it the'r business to kill those engaged in working abandoned plantations, have called out a wholesome order from Major General SLOCUM, at Vicksburg.

The order declares that the property of disloyal persons nearest to the scene of outrage shall be seized to indemnify losses. It further declares:

"If the crops of a lessee are destroyed, or in any manner injured, crops of the same kind will be seized from the estates and harvested for the benefit of the injured party.

"If any lessee is killed by guerrillas, an assessment of $10,000 will at once be levied upon the disloyal property residing within thirty miles of the place where the offence was committed. Property of any kind will be seized and sold for the purpose, and the amount so assessed will be appropriated for the benefit of the family of the lessee."

The Cleveland Meeting.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of yesterday, says delegates to the meeting, to be held to-day, had commenced arriving, and mentions the names of several seedy New York politicians. We quote:

As yet but little is developed in regard to the proposed doings of the Convention. The delegates already here seem disposed to make a nomination at all hazards, and it would appears universal with the New York State men, but New York State politics are always of the bitter fighting kind, and the Western friends of the Convention may as well cut off the Empire beat somewhat, and decide to suspend nominations. We incline, however, to the opinion that a nomination will be made, for as the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was already a foregone conclusion before any citizens of this place, they consider that nothing is to be gained by postponement of the ticket.

What the ticket will be, is, of course, mere guess work, but the general impression now present could have the making of it, Generals Grant and Fremont would be the nominees as President and Vice President.

Late News Items.

Gen. Willich, who was reported to be fatally injured, is recovering. He is in Louisville.

The editor of the Wheeling *Register* states that during a recent trip through the nighboring counties of Ohio, he had a good opportunity of seeing and judging as to the prospect of the growing crops, and must say that they are by no means encouraging. The wheat is almost a total failure, many fields being almost a barren waste. In some instances fields will be ploughed up, and will be re-planted with corn or buckwheat. The corn crop is quite young, and can not be well judged of, but the opinion prevailed that it would be very heavy, as much more ground has been devoted to its culture this year than last. The fruit crop is not very promising except apples, of which it is thought there will be an abundance.

A circular from the office of the General Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway announces that H. A. Gardner, Esq., having resigned the position of Superintendent of the Western Division of that Railway, C. C. Graham has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Graham will assume the duties of his position on June 1st, 1864, with his office at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The headquarters of the Ohio delegation at Baltimore will be at Barnum's Hotel.

The non-importation and economy movement in Cleveland has resulted in the following pledge, which is being largely signed.

As loyal men and women of the United States, desirous of aiding the country in every possible manner, we hereby pledge ourselves, during the present rebellion, to practise rigid economy in living, especially in regard to articles not strictly necessary; and also not knowingly to purchase, for the use of ourselves or families, articles of foreign growth or manufacture, mentioned below, usually called luxuries, to wit: Dress goods, which are all silk or all wool, or all silk and wool, (except merinoes and bombazines,) shawls, gloves, all laces (except silk and cotton blonde,) all expensive ribbons, feathers and flowers, all velvets, carpets, broadcloths, cassimeres, wines, liquors and cigars, diamonds, watches, and all other ornaments is the line of jewelry.

The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday says, advices from Eastern Kentucky are to the effect that Morgan has not yet entered the State. It appears to be his object to enter Kentucky through Pound Gap, and he is moving with great rapidity, hoping to reach and effect the passage before the arrival of Federal troops to intercept him. General Hobson, at the head of a large mounted force, is pressing vigorously forward, and it will be a close race as to who shall reach the gap first. Hobson has less distance to travel, and it is confidently believed that he will arrive in time to successfully dispute the passage of Morgan.

The Radicals of Missouri.

We said in our last that the Radicals of Mo had resolved not to send delegates to Cleveland but Baltimore. The St. Louis *Democrat*, the Radical organ, commenting on the action, says:

The action of the Convention, in reference to the Presidential question, we think, was well advised. The Radicals of Missouri constitute a part of the great Union column of the nation, and it was but right and proper that they should declare themselves ready to act in concert with the other divisions. Should they oppose the vanguard—we believe they do—but this does not prove that they should declare themselves independent of and thus practically in opposition to the entire mass of Union and Anti-Slavery sentiment to be found in other States. By concert of action can the Radical men of the country alone expect to triumph. Such concert of action must be secured by co-operation with that party in which the radical sentiment of the other sections of the country is concentrated.

A Devilish Outrage in Marion County.

LEBANON, Ky., May 27—A. M.

Two negro boys, who were en route to Lebanon to enlist in the service of the United States, were caught by three Rebels in a mean shape near Chicago, in Marion county, under the pretext that the boys were runaways. They kept them one night at Chicago, and started with them towards Lebanon, for the ostensible purpose of putting them in jail. After carrying them about two miles, one man, said to be Burns, asked the boys to turn off on the road into the woods with him, telling them that the was going to send them home. When he got them into a thicket he drew a pistol on the boys, threatening to shoot them if they ran, and so intimidated them that they were afraid to move or cry. He then *deliberately drew his knife and cut off the left ear of each boy close to the head.* After this he turned them loose. The older boy, about 21 years of age, came near bleeding to death, and would undoubtedly have died but for the timely assistance of Dr. B. J. Moore.

The boys reached Leba non about three o'clock P. M. Capt. Fidler immediately mounted a squad of men, and sent Lieut. Norton, a most efficient officer, in pursuit of the villains. It is thought that all parties engaged in this outrage will be caught, and if caught they will certainly be punished in a manner to learn them how mighty indeed is the arm of the law.—*Louisville Press.*

We presume there can be no harm now in saying that Gen. POPE has been ordered to join Gen. GRANT with his corps. He is said to have reached Springfield, Ill., some days since, with six thousand of his troops, and that he will probably concentrate the rest of his force and move into the Shenandoah Valley.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1864.

Money easy at six per cent. Sterling decidedly firmer at 208@210 for currency. Gold more active and decidedly higher; opening at 88 and advancing to 90¾, declining to 90¾, and closing firm at 92. Government stocks quiet; U. S. 5-20s 106¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TAX LAW.

Harbor Improvements.

GENERAL BUTLER'S LOSSES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

The Tax Bill—Important Changes.

The Senate, to-day, in Committee of the Whole on the tax bill, struck out the clause imposing a duty of five per cent. on gold and silver, and inserted a clause providing that bullion shall be taxed one-half of one per cent., *ad valorem*, to be paid by assayers; and all other sales, exchanges, or exportations of gold or silver before payment of the duty, are declared unlawful, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The proposition of the Finance Committee to make the duty one per cent. was lost by 21 to 18. A two-hours' discussion followed on the subject of bank taxation, but no decision was reached.

Harbor Improvements.

Mr. Washburne succeeded in reporting river and harbor bill to-day, in the House, and it was at once passed. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are appropriated for Western lakes, and one hundred thousand for Atlantic seaboard.

Taking Care of Their Friends.

The Copperheads again refused Gen. Schenck permission to report a bill for the punishment of spies and guerrillas. The vote on suspending the rules was seventy-nine to forty two. Not two-thirds.

Butler's Loss.

A letter from Fortress Monroe sums up the casualties in Butler's recent campaign up to the 27th inst, as follows: Killed, 750; wounded, 2,250; missing, 800.

The National Bank Bill.

GENERAL BUTRER NOT REMOVED.

A LIST OF DEMOCRATS WHO VOTED FOR McHENRY.

Yeaman Makes a Patriotic Speech.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

The Committee of Conference on the National Bank bill have had several meetings, but have thus far failed to agree on the point of difference between the conference on the part of the two houses. As regards the Senate amendment enabling states to tax National Banks, the Conference Committee agreed to strike out the Senate amendment limiting the aggregate capital of National Banks to three hundred millions.

There is no truth in the story circulating here to-day that Gen. Butler has been superseded and ordered back to Fort Monroe.

Twenty-six Democrats voted to-day to give a seat to McHenry, the contestent against Yeaman. McHenry stated in a speech on Friday that he would follow Kentucky which ever way she went, whether with the Union or rebellion, to which Yeaman replied to-day, that he would follow Kentucky so long as Kentucky follows the Union.

Those who voted for McHenry were James C. Allen, Ancona, Chandler, Coffroth, Davison, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Ferick, Harrington, Johnson, of Pa., Johnson, of Ohio, Knopp, Leblond, Long, McDowell, Morrison, Pendleton, Pruyn, Ross, Stiles, Voorhees, C. A. White, J. W. White and Fernando Wood.

At the evening session, on recommendation of the Finance Committee, the Senate adopted a series of amendments to the tax bill, the effect of which is to continue in effect the present commission, deputy commission, cashier, assessors and collectors of internel revenue. The financial policy of the government was discussed for two hours by Hendricks and Powell, but no note was taken on the question of bank taxation.

From Cairo and Below.

The Rebels Troublesome on the Mississippi River.

FORREST AT WORK AGAIN.

Another Excitement at Paducah, Ky.

BUFORD ABOUT TO ATTACK.

EVERYTHING READY FOR HIM.

CAIRO, May 30th.

The steamer Graham from Memphis, with dates of the 27th, arrived last night. On the morning of the 25th the gunboat Cerlew was attacked at Gaines' Landing, fifty miles below Napoleon, by a rebel battery of ten guns of six pounders. The fire was returned and a brisk engagement ensued for half an hour, when the rebels were driven off. The Belle, of St. Louis, from Memphis, arrived with 343 bales of cotton for St. Louis, and one day's later dates. The U. S. hospital boat Thomas, in charge of Dr. E. H. Harris, had arrived from Red River with about 200 men wounded in the engagement with Yellow Bayou. Nineteen boats had arrived at Vicksburg with Gen. A. J. Smith's command.

The steamer Longworth was fired into on Wednesday last by a rebel battery of six guns, from the Arkansas shore, near Columbia. The boat was beyond range, and passed on without injury.

The steamer Sally List was also fired into the following evening, by some battery, and the pilot badly wounded.

There was considerable activity in cotton; market firm, and all offerings taken at good rates. Middling to strict, 77@80; good, 81@82; plain, 83@84.

Forrest with 15,000 men is reported to have been at Tupello, Miss., on the 26th, engaged in moving forage from Corinth, intending to repair the railroad to Jackson. Portions of his command have, within a few days, made their appearance in the vicinity of Union City, Ky.

Much excitement existed yesterday at Paducah in consequence of various rumors of the approach of Buford with a force estimated from five hundred to one thousand. This force is said to have left Mayfield yesterday, and the military authorities are prepared to repel any attack attempted, and its not likely they will allow the enemy to remain in the vicinity in any force.

Scattering bands are roving about the country committing depredations. They hung four Union men at Union City on the 27th.

GOLD SPECULATION.

A RING FORMED TO PUT IT UP.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The *Commercial* says: It is rumored that a strong clique has engaged to put up the price of gold to $2.00 during the week. At 1 P. M. today the price was $1.93¾; at 1:30 o'clock, $1.91½; and 2 P. M. firm at $1.92¾. The demand was almost exclusively speculative.

[Our last quotation was $1.93¾.—ED. COMMERCIAL.]

Latest by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs very dull. Provisions inactive. Pork nee quiet and steady.

LONDON, May 19.—Consols closed at 91¾@91¾ for money. American Stocks: Illinois Central, 31@29 discount; Erie 54@56.

No political news of importance.

Expedition from Butler's Army.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The *Commercial's* letter from Butler's army dated the 28th, says an expedition of some magnitude is about starting out. The destination remains secret. Two or three days will determine it.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

It is reported that Secretary Chase will soon offer $50,000,000 of the six per cent. bonds of 1881 at public auction.

TARIFF RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

There is a rumor that Congress will postpone discussion on the Tariff bill until next winter, and continue the present additional rates.

Will Soon Report.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of War, relative to rebel treatment of Union prisoners will soon be ready.

The Cleveland Convention.

WHAT IS PROPOSED TO BE DONE.

Lincoln Nowhere!

FREMONT AHEAD!

GRANT OVERBOARD!

The Germans Make the Platform

THE RADICALS CARRY THE DAY.

Wendell Phillips on the Rampage.

SPEECH OF GENL. COCHRANE.

CLEVELAND, O., May 30, 11 P. M.

Judging from the number of delegates already in attendance and those reported on the way, the Convention to-morrow will be composed of several hundred delegates. There are many Missourians in attendance, but the delegates from Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Ohio and Pennsylvania are also large. Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts are also represented, but not largely. The Germans have delegations from twelve States, some of whom held an informal meeting on Sunday when, after interchange of views, resolutions were adopted against Lincoln and in favor of Fremont; against the suppression of the Press and in favor of the right of trial by a jury, and declaring against any infringement upon this right as destructive of liberty; also, in favor of amending the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery, and for the Monroe doctrine and the one term principle, as absolutely necessary to check corruption.

Apparently none but the delegation of war Democrats of New York are in favor of the nomination of Grant, with Fremont for Vice-President. They argue that a victory in Virginia next month will secure an endorsement of this ticket at Chicago.

On the other hand the Fremonters say that they want a man whose political record is well known to the country and who has positive strength. This they claim for their candidate and profess to believe he is as likely to be endorsed at Chicago as Gen. Grant.

The indications are that Grant's name will be withdrawn and that Fremont will be nominated without opposition.

Several are named for Vice President, among them Gen. Cochrane, Geo. W. Cass, Gratz Brown, Gen. Lowman, Gov. Andrews and Gen. Rosecrans. Cochrane is strongest to-night.

The platform will be substantially that adopted by the Germans, as indicated above. On the points there set forth there seems to be no material difference of opinion.

Comptroller Robinson, of N. Y., has written a letter strongly favoring the nomination of Gen. Grant. Parker Pilsbury brings with him a letter from Wendell Phillips, expressing regret at his inability to attend the Convention, complaining that the Administration is failure because it has weighed treasure, blood and civic liberty against slavery, and up to the present moment has decided to exhaust them all before it would on hearing of it as a means of battle that if Mr. Lincoln is re elected to pursue the same policy, and obey the same Cabinet. He deprecates the Louisiana reconstruction experiment, and contends that the only plan of reconstruction within twenty years is to admit the black to citizenship and use him with the whites as the basis of States.

He closes by urging the nomination of Fremont or Butler—Fremont being his first choice.

Among those present are General McKistry, ex-Governor Kirkwood, of Pennsylvania, Colonel Zagony, Major Haskel, Edward Gilbert, Parker Pilsbury, Jasper Thompson, N. C. Garrett, Andrew J. Calvin, General Coolrane, Geo. N. Hopkins, Colonel Bailhache, and a number of prominent Germans from the West.

CLEVELAND, O., May 30.

There was an informal gathering of the German delegates, mostly radical and Republicans, at Cosmopolitan Hall to-night. Col. Moss, of St Louis, in the chair, and Casper Butz, of Chicago, Secretary. Gen. Cochrane, on invitation, addressed the assemblage briefly. He said that terrible as is the contest that is being waged for the overthrow of the rebellion; not less serious is the question that must be decided to secure the dearest rights of the citizen are imperilled. While the soldier has been engaged against the common foe, repeated blows have been aimed at the rights, the liberties and the institutions of the people, and because of these dangerous encroachments this meeting has assembled. The constitutional power exercised by the Executive must speak upon the subject of the rights of man. If these encroachments continue, there is danger of the partial destruction of the life blood of the people. If allowed to aud permitted, they must result in such a desolation of the rights and liberties of man as will appal the hearts and blanch the cheeks of the bravest. He had no doubt that the war must be continued till the rebellion is completely subdued. But it should be remembered that there has been, and may yet can be a war the main object of which does not become one of finance. The army of shoddyites, who have been sucking the life-blood of the nation through the Treasury, were they who were loudest in protestations of patriotism and loyalty on the question of slavery. He said that one effect of the war was to cement the works not to be built—a free, removed from all constitutional receipt of slavery. He spoke, too, of the asylum as one of the blessings of this country to the downtrodden of the world, and arraigned the Administration on the charge of having arrested and sent back, without process of law or legal knowledge of the charge, a man to whom one who had sought shelter on our shores. He condemned this act as a wrong and outrage and would wait hopefully until November for the joint verdict of the people. He censured the suppression of newspapers as a crime against the liberties of the citizen, and said that even a censorship over the press was an outrage unjustifiable in time of rebellion. He said that they were here to establish principles upon which alone a truly great Democratic party would flourish. He was followed by Ex-Gov. Goodrich.

Mr. Goodrich, of New York, offered a platform, which was referred.

The following committee on arrangements was appointed: Parker Pilsbury, New Hampshire; M. Cary, Vermont; Karl Reingen, Massachusetts; Major Haskel, Connecticut; Edward Gilbert, New York; Dr. Gruner, New Jersey; C. Sawyer, Pennsylvania; C. E. Moss, Missouri; E. P. Russing, Illinois; B. B. Chapman, Ohio; J. P. Stilbolt, Indiana; J. Reiz, Wisconsin; M. Wolf, District of Columbia.

Sec'y Stanton's Bulletin.

GEN. BUTLER STILL IN COMMAND.

GENL. CANBY'S DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

No intelligence later than what has been transmitted to you has been received by this Department from Gen. Grant or Sherman, in relation to Gen. Butler's forces. Seventeen Hundred not required for defensive operations there, has been transferred under command of Gen. Smith to the army of the Potomac. It is supposed by this time to have formed a junction.

No change in the command of the department of Virginia has been made. Gen. Butler remains in full command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and continues at the head of his forces in the field.

Dispatches from Gen. Canby have been received to-day. He is actively engaged in resupplying the troops brought back by Gen'al Steele and General Banks, and organizing the forces of the West Mississippi Division, which now comprehends the department of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Generals Rosecrance and Steele, who remain in command of their respective departments, are under the orders of General Canby as division commanders—his military relation being the same as that formerly exercised by General Sherman over the departments of Ohio, the Cumberland and Tennessee.

[Signed.] E. M. STANTON.

News from Rebeldom.

The Rebels think Grant's Strategy "Unsound."

A Bread Riot Threatened in Richmond.

A gentleman of an inquisitive turn of mind who has circulated to some extent in the rebel camps lately, has returned to our lines, and reports among other things that the rebels have been expecting for day to day that Grant's apparently reckless movement across Lee's right would result in its placing him in the trap where Lee wanted him, but they admit that Grant's rapidity of movement and good luck have enabled him to succeed in an "unsound" manœuvre.

Grant's wrinkle of wholly severing his connection with his base of supply and thus taking the chances of establishing another, they say is quite indefensible strategically—a piece of quixotical rashness, successful only in Grant's case through the same streak of good luck which must come to an end, they hold, sooner or later. They believe that Grant will not contest Lee's position on the line of the South Anna (the Pamunkey) but will strike down towards the York river railroad, flanking Lee's right, and opening a new base at West Point.

This they claim will be virtually forcing Grant to return to McClellan's line of advance on Richmond, but they admit that Grant, in reaching it will have covered Washington and crippled Lee in men and supplies sufficiently to put it out of his power to carry out any invasion projects he might have undertaken during the four weeks or more time required to send the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula by water.

Lee's army is tolerably supplied with provisions, but it is a supply eked out day by day by great exertion on the part of the rebel commissariat.

There was danger of a bread riot in Richmond, from the fact that almost all the produce seeking Richmond as a market, has, by a military order, been diverted to Lee's army.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

News to Sunday, at 2 P. M.

ACROSS THE PAMUNKEY.

A Successful Cavalry Engagement.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant has just been received, dated yesterday, the 29th, at Hanover town, and states that the army has successfully crossed over the Pamunkey, and now occupies a point about three miles south of the river.

Yesterday two divisions of our cavalry had an engagement with the enemy south of Harvey's store, driving him about a mile upon what appears to be his new line. We will find out all about it to-day.

Our loss in the cavalry engagement was 250 killed and wounded, of whom but fourty-four are ascertained to have b en killed.

We having driven the enemy, most of their killed and many of their wounded fell into our hands.

Another official dispatch, dated yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., details the movements of the several corps then in progress, but up to that time there was no engagement.

Earlier despatches from headquarters had been sent but failed to reach Washington.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 30.

SENATE—No business was transacted during the morning hour, the bill to expedite the settlement of titles to land claims in California being under discussion.

The Tax bill then came up as unfinished business, and a discussion on the amendment of Mr. FESSENDEN, taxing bullion one per cent., took place.

The tax on bullion in lump, ingot, bar or otherwise was reduced from one-fifth to one-half of one per cent after considerable discussion in regard to it.

The bill to expedite the title to land claims in California was called up, and, after a discussion during the whole of the morning hour, the subject was laid over.

The Tax Bill then came up.

Mr. CONNESS moved, in lieu of the tax of five per cent. on the gold and silver produced from quartz mines, beds of rivers, &c., the following, which was adopted:

On bullion in lump, ingot, bar or otherwise, a duty of one-half of one per cent. ad valorem, to be paid by the assayor of the same, who shall stamp the product of the assay as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall decide. Every and all sales, transfers, exchanges, transportations and exportations of gold or silver assayed at any mint of the United States, or by any private assayer, unless stamped as prescribed by General Regulations as aforesaid, is hereby declared unlawful.

At 4:30 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Fessenden the Senate took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CLARK moved various amendments in order to retain the present officials in the various bureaus, assessors, &c., without the requisite of new bonds, which were adopted.

Mr. CLARK offered an amendment, providing a tax on tobacco manufactured in the leaf, and not having been stripped, bundled or sweetened, 25 cents on stripped tobacco, as cavendish, that has been sweetened, including fine cut, 30 cents per pound. Its consideration was postponed.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment in reference to banks was considered. He modified the tax on circulation to one-sixth of one per cent. per month, instead of one-fifth.

Mr. HENDRICS and Mr. POWELL opposed such legislation as tax on banks, denouncing Secretary Chase's paper currency as rotten.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of New York, the Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire into the condition of the Colonization Society, the moneys collected and sums expended, and its affairs generally.

The consideration was resumed of the following resolution, heretofore submitted by Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, concluding as follows: This war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of directly or indirectly interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war must cease.

Mr. ROLLINS, of Mo., said his resolution embraced the main features of the one offered by Mr. Crittenden, and adopted with only two dissenting voices by the last session of the thirty-seventh Congress. He believed that the principle was right at that time and was right now. Mr. Fernando Wood unsuccessfully sought to amend the resolution. The opportunity for that purpose having been excluded by the previous question, he moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

This motion was disagreed to—27 to 111.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the rebellious States.

Mr. COX hoped the House would take a direct vote on the passage of the resolution, and not strangle it by such disposition of it.

The House then, by a vote of 84 ayes to 57 nays, referred the resolution to the Committee on Rebellious States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, under a suspension of the rules, reported the bill from the Committee on Commerce, appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand for the repair and preservation of the works for the improvement of Commerce on the lakes, and one hundred thousand for similar purposes on the seaboard. The bill passed.

Mr. LAFLIN, of Ohio, moved a suspension of the rules in order to report a bill providing for the summary punishment of guerrillas, Commanding Generals or Commanders of Departments are authorized to carry into execution all sentences against guerrillas and persons guilty of arson, burglary, rape and for violation of laws and customs of war, and to punish spies, mutineers, murderers, deserters, &c.

The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 79 to 42, not two-thirds voting; therefore the bill was not introduced.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Kentucky contested election case of McHenry against Yeaman.

Mr. HARDING said: While he would vote for his colleague to retain his seat, he did not wish to be understood as voting on the merits of the case, as it was entirely a question with the committee of evidence and testimony, and referred to the committee of elections, and spoke of the contestant as having, with bad taste, resurrected all the political trash in the population of Kentucky to support his [the contestant's] claim.

The House, by a vote of ninety-six ayes to twenty-eight nays, adopted the resolution declaring Mr. Yeatman entitled to his seat.

On motion of Mr. Cole, of California, it was resolved that the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform the House whether any and what steps have been taken to survey the public lands in the State of California, and to report the number of acres surveyed, and the cost of such surveys, and whether any and what steps have been taken to survey the public lands in the State of Nevada, and to report the number of acres surveyed, and the cost of such surveys.

Mr. COLE offered an amendment, providing that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to report whether any and what steps have been taken to survey the public lands in the State of Oregon, and to report the number of acres surveyed, and the cost of such surveys.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Kansas to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Minnesota to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Nebraska to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Colorado to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Nevada to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Dakota to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding New Mexico to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Utah to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Idaho to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Montana to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Washington to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Arizona to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Indian Territory to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding Alaska to the list.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

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Mr. COLE accepted the amendment.

NEWS FROM RED RIVER.

Safety of Banks' Army—Defeat of the Rebels.

Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

On the 19th inst, Gen. Banks' headquarters were at the mansion of Mr. Simmes, from whom the landing on the Atchafalaya takes its name.

Admiral Porter's and General Canby's headquarters were at the mouth of Red river.

The enemy kept up a severe skirmishing with Banks' rear guard.

On the 18th a lively artillery duel occurred and continued for hours. The enemy had 20 killed and wounded. Over 300 prisoners and two pieces of artillery were taken.

Banks' heaviest loss on the march was 120 killed and wounded. Twenty transports were placed almost across the river and a bridge of plank built, over which the artillery, baggage, horses and mules passed. Half a dozen steamers ferried the men and luggage over. The following boats composed the bridge: Metropolitan, Black Hawk, Ohio Belle, Silver Wave, Idaho, Hervill, Madison, Sadie Robinson, J. H. Groesbeck, Starlight, Col. Fowles, Golden Era, Middleton, Stephen Taft, Thos. E. Nutt, Wm. Lawing, Time and Tide, Arizona, Emma Boyd and Red Chief. Ten gunboats protected the crossing. The rebel force is estimated at 15,000, with 21 pieces of artillery. Banks say they did not exceed 3,000. They are commanded by Gen. Bee. The army completed its passage on the 20th. The rear guard (Smith's command) crossed at 5 p. m. After the bridge of boats broke at 6 p. m. All in marching order for the mouth of Red river. The enemy was too severely punished on the 18th to make an attempt to obstruct the march. Gens. Canby and Banks were the last to leave. They came down on the ram Avenger.

The ram Groesbeck was the steamboat loaded with the sick and wounded.

THE St. Louis papers have managed so as to get the Mississippi Valley Fair mixed up with their party and personal squabbles. Committees, ladies, gentlemen, and negroes are in the ring. What it is all about, it would be difficult to say. We have read some half dozen columns of crimination and recrimination but can get no other idea than that it is about something very dirty, but very much liked in St. Louis.

FROM GENL. SHERMAN.

Another Victory.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS LARGE; OUR LOSS SMALL.

The Rebel Wounded in Our Hands.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

No official dispatches from the army of the Potomac since my telegram on Saturday evening.

A telegram from Sherman, dated near Dallas, May 29, report that on Saturday an engagement occurred between the enemy and McPherson's corps. The rebels were driven back with a loss of 2,500 killed and wounded, and left in our hands, and about 300 prisoners. Our loss was not over 300.

E. M. STANTON.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Teaching the Contrabands—Eagerness of the Negro to Learn—His Character—An Interesting Class—Singular Names—Flowers in Bloom—The Bar Rose—Jeff. Davis' Homestead—His Brother Joe's—the Mississippi River at High Flood—Killing of Union Men—Lee, the Desperado, &c., &c.

WOOD'S MANSION, DAVIS' BEND, MISS., May 20th, 1864.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

When I left Pittsburgh, about six months ago, I expected to find sufficient leisure time to send the COMMERCIAL an occasional letter; but I find that my duties are so pressing that this privilege has been denied me. The only time the Teachers have to themselves is from 10 o'clock p. m. till 5 a. m. We are continually surrounded with the negroes. Their dusky forms are ceaselessly flitting about, and with the exception of one white male teacher, a week often passes without seeing a white face. Many persons wonder how I like the work of teaching contrabands. If they could see me here engaged with my colored charge, they would not be surprised when I assure them I do enjoy it. Yes, even better than I had dared to hope. There is a pleasure in knowing that we make others happy. This experience we have here. No person who could see the bright eyes and smiling faces, when we enter the school-room in the morning, would ever doubt the fact. During the last three weeks, we have been unusually busy. Many of the scholars were required to be employed on the farm. As they did not wish to lose time from school, we proposed a noon and night session. This met with general favor. I have a class that I feel very proud of. Four boys—Richmond Brown, Mo. Brown, Wesley Jackson, and Jacob Jackson, to recite at noon after working from sunrise. Then again at night, after the work of the day was done. The oldest of this class is 17 years of age. They read in the second reader, and can commit to memory anything I require of them. Though there faces are black, they are kind, good boys—tenderhearted and affectionate. They will do anything for me, and no greater hardship can be imposed on them than for their parents to require them to be absent from school. But I have more than sixty others. Many of them as much thought of by me as those I have mentioned. I may enumerate Abram, Moses, Jonas, Solomon, Daniel, Jacob, Reuben, Mosheh and Anno Domini, with numerous Johns, Williams, &c. Perhaps I may weary your readers with my school, but I sometimes forget that I am a teacher, and imagine that these matters more than any others. Still, if you could only drop in our school-room one day and see us, you would just feel as I do. Prior to my leaving Manchester I have heard persons declare in my presence that "they had donbts whether these negroes had souls." I could not treat such remarks with the contempt they merited six months ago. The contraband can tell a friend the moment he sees him. I would rather trust their judgment by sight than my own after mental equaling. I could write all night about these contrabands, but I will stop for the present, fearing that your readers will think my letter too darkly shaded.

The country here now looks beautiful. Flowers are in perfection, and the roses have been in bloom for weeks. I enclose a specimen of the "bar rose." It resembles somewhat the damask rose, but the calyx being more like a chesnut bur than anything else.

We are located within three miles of Jeff. Davis' homestead, and four miles from his brother Joe's. I will send you at another time a concise history of the Bend and all connected with it. From all I can learn in conversing with his negro people, Jeff. Davis has proved to be "rebellion," though it must be confessed that it has been increasing with age. It is to be hoped that he will not live much longer. The Jeff. is the best hated man in the South since Joe's was destroyed by fire a few months since, but it is back from the river almost a mile. In this we are more highly favored, as the river adds to our picturesque. Mississippi river is a grand idea to have this distance between us and the rebs. They have killed two men a few miles from the shore, on the opposite side. One a Mr. Williams, who was well seen, and esteemed to be a very worthy man. His wife was with him, but they said they did not want to hurt her, and so placed her on a horse and told her to go. They took a Mr. Smith prisoner, but released him. He was with us yesterday, and represents the leader of the company—Joe Lee—to be the finest looking man he ever saw. He says he is a gentleman in the government than another. He calls himself a desperado. I do not feel anxious to meet him. I expect to remain here all summer, and will again write to you.

H. M.

A Daring Robbery—Duhme's Jewelry Store Robbed of $12,000 Worth of Diamond Rings.

One of the boldest and most daring robberies that has ever been perpetrated in this city took place yesterday afternoon, at Duhme's extensive jewelry store, on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. The thieves, in exchanging, imitating the habit of a number of Mr. Duhme's customers, by calling in to compare their watches with the clock regulator, had gone further in making overtures for the purchase of the store than is generally known.

It is supposed that some person thus engaged, apparently taking advantage of the absence of the proprietors and clerks in the rear of the store, quickly but carefully opened the door of the show case in which the diamond rings, pins, brooches, &c., were exhibited through the front show window, for the benefit of passers by on the street. The sharper took out a tray containing *forty-eight* diamond rings, and secreting the same under his coat, as is supposed, leisurely left the store. The value of the property stolen is estimated at about *twelve thousand dollars.*

No clue has yet been had to the thief, or the property stolen, and the probability is that the perpetrator will never be discovered.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, May 29.*

Personal.

The very Rev. Thomas O'Flaherty has been appointed Catholic pastor of Auburn and dean of the Northeastern Deanery of the Diocese of Buffalo.

Captain Samuel Fisk, better known in the literary world as "Dunn Br

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Photograph Establishment, No. 64 Fifth street, (Clark's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa., [illegible] Fifth street.) Reception Rooms and Operating Room on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country. Also a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Fine photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or Indian ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Fairchild's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the regular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Fairchild would particularly call the attention of the public and visitors to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1864.

The Meeting at Cleveland To-day.

If the meeting at Cleveland to-day is not respectable in numbers, it will not be from lack of interest or effort by the Copperheads. It is curious to note the common feeling, and, we presume, common purpose, existing between those who are so much opposed to slavery that they cannot support MR. LINCOLN, and those who are so much in favor of slavery that they prefer JEFF. DAVIS. We remember nothing in our experience like it. As evidence of this, and as proof that we do not over-state the case, we refer to the leading Copperhead papers throughout the country; to the Chicago *Times*, whose interest is of the tenderest description; the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, whose concern is constant and touching; the *World*, whose advocacy is as genuine, no doubt, as the bogus proclamation; and to the lesser journals whose disinterestedness is of the most affectionate kind.

Of the delegates from this quarter, we understand there will be a number at least who have never been suspected of any other than pro-slavery sentiments, and whose conversion to the doctrine of "free speech and free soil" may be fairly considered among the most remarkable phenomena of any day or generation.

But seriously: what would be thought of GEN. HANCOCK, or any other corps commander, who, because he did not like General GRANT, should undertake to wander off from the Army of the Potomac, refuse to do battle with it, but adopt a style of campaigning more beneficial to the rebel than the Union cause? And yet wherein does this Cleveland movement essentially differ in spirit? How much better is it? This is a time when the ballot and the sword must co-operate to have success. We do not object to men having preferences, or to their doing all they can honorably and fairly to gratify them, but we do object, in the name of the Union and the great cause for which it is struggling, to schemes and plots, whereby JEFF. DAVIS and his sympathisers only can derive the slightest benefit; which, if successful, will cause the rebellion to triumph and the Government to go down. It matters not a particle what men profess, what resolutions they adopt, so long as their action makes directly for this end. To aid, and to no other, does this Cleveland movement see it was started and has been carried on, solely tend. No wonder that the Radicals of Missouri drew away from it; that no journal of influence or character, or organization of recognized authority, supports or sends delegates to the meeting. The movement is none the less reprehensible because it will certainly fail of its object. The disposition remains,—and that will be the standard by which the actors in the farce, intended for a drama, will be judged.

Medal Defenders of the Constitution.

When JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow traitors proclaimed their Montgomery Constitution, SEYMOUR, of this State, is known to have been in favor of accepting it in lieu of the Constitution of our fathers, with JEFF. DAVIS for President, and thus by an easy process render rebellion peaceful and universal; There being several objections to this, all more or less serious, SEYMOUR's scheme failed, and with it his chance of being DAVIS's successor. He has ever since been a peace man. Failing to destroy the Constitution and the Union, he set himself up as the special champion of the charter of our liberties, and has ever since been showing his zeal on all occasions, sometimes in patronizing the mob in New York, sometimes one way and sometimes another, but always in a manner consistent with the purpose of rendering the rebellion all the service he could; but to nothing has he been more devoted than to bringing about a conflict of Federal and State authority, and always in the name of the Constitution, which he is the trade off for the legitimacy once of JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow traitors! Had SEYMOUR and his partyshown half the zeal in opposing the rebellion they have in embarrassing the Administration, we are not so certain that the final victory would not have been achieved long since. Certain we are, next to JEFF. DAVIS and the South in arms, are the Copperheads, of whom SEYMOUR is chief. A year ago they deliberately planned revolution at the North, and are now and ever have been, so far in sympathy with the rebels that the leaders in Richmond openly say that their only hope is some slight victory in the field, whereby their Democratic friends in the North, (SEYMOUR & Co.,) may gain the ascendancy. SEYMOUR has not spoken or written one cheerful, encouraging word—nothing but croaking and predictions of evil—while he has done his best to make his predictions good. He has omitted no opportunity to damage the Federal cause; he has improved every opportunity to render all the aid in his power to the rebellion.

We ask the candid, intelligent reader, is not this the truth?

General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church.

The Sixth Annual Session of the United Presbyterians of America commenced on Wednesday evening, in the Second Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Rev. A. D. Wallace, D. D., president of Monmouth College, was elected Moderator, and Rev. A. G. Wallace assistant clerk.

Rev. Jos. T. Cooper, D. D., of Philadelphia, being stated clerk. On Thursday reports were read from the Boards of Home Missions, Church Extension and Education, which were referred to the committee on these boards—to be appointed. These reports show these boards to be doing a good work. At the session in the afternoon the standing committees were nominated and confirmed. Rev. J. B. DALES, of Philadelphia, read the report of the Foreign Missions, which was referred to the Committee on this Board. Dr. BARNETT read a proposition from SAMUEL BARNETT and others, proposing to raise $30,000 by the first of next September, to procure missionary premises in Alexandria, Egypt, and pledging themselves to contribute certain amounts if two-thirds of this sum be raised by the Church within the specified time. The report of the Board of Missions to the Freedmen was read and referred to the appropriate committee. This was a very interesting report, showing what this Church is doing for the poor, down-trodden, oppressed blacks, who have lately been freed from the thraldom of Slavery. On Friday a memorial asking whether membership in the Union League was in conflict with an article of Church government relative to secret societies, was referred to the Judicial Committee. The Committee on the Metrical version of the Psalms reported. Dr. Taylor Taylor, on behalf of the American Bible Society, addressed the Assembly. Various reports were presented. The afternoon session was occupied in special prayer and thanksgiving to God for what He has done for our country. A number of addresses were also made, in which the speakers urged that the curse of Slavery had brought the displeasure of God upon our land, and that we never could have with all it was eradicated.

Maximillian in Mexico.

It will not be many days before MAXIMILLIAN will land in Mexico. The reports concerning the strength of the enemies he will find at the first and every step, published in our columns yesterday, conspire to render the event one of supposed interest. In addition we have reports of dissensions among those on whom he must rely, if any body, for support. Not only will he find himself opposed by one hundred thousand men armed, disciplined and ably led, but the country infested by bands of guerrillas and nothing but self-interest actuating those professing friendship. To say that Mexico has unanimously called him to the throne, is to utter a stupendous falsehood, of which not many days will suffice to convince him. Courtiers and false-hearted men will follow him, but there will be nothing real—nothing firmly to rely upon. The French arms will not suffice. If we credit the reports, it is little better than on the defensive in some places. Besides, the force will be reduced immediately to 35,000, in January to 10,000 men. Everything is conspiring to disturb the prospect of the new king, and afford good ground for the prediction that the time is not far hence when he will be a fugitive.

WATER YOUR MAPS.—No reader can understand the accounts from the seat of war without a map before him. While but few maps give the points that are rising or already have become of importance, even the Common School Geography is of great assistance. Not only are they aids in making history, but they are great helps in Geography.

The Last attack upon Fort Sumter—Damage to the Monitors.

The Nashua *Telegraph* has letters from on board the monitor Sangamon, giving the particulars of the recent bombardment of Sumter. The first letter is dated May 14, and says:

Yesterday the Sangamon was signalled to clear for action and proceed to attack Sumter. We were all ready and under way, and at half-past 12 we opened upon the fort at a range of 1400 yards. No sooner had we fired the first shot than the batteries on Sullivan's Island opened on us, the first shot going through our smoke-pipe,—one of them cutting it nearly one-third in two. We were soon joined by the Nantucket, and together we continued the bombardment for four hours, firing every three minutes.

Our shots were directed to the northeast corner of the fort, which grew "small by degrees and beautifully less" with every shot. Meanwhile Gregg and Chatfield were not idle, the former bestowing its compliments upon Johnson and the city, the latter upon Sumter and Moultrie. The battery on Sullivan's Island kept up an incessant fire but finding the monitors too small a mark, part of their shots were directed at Gregg and Chatfield. They inflicted no further damage upon us, tho' we were hit severely "overhang" abreast the engines.

The bombardment was continued to-day by the Nantucket and Passaic. The former has just returned to the fleet, having received a shot in her smoke pipe and one on her deck which tore up the armor and broke the planking clear through.

May 16, 1864.—I have had no chance to send what I have written, and now I have another item to add.

No firing was done yesterday, but at 11 o'clock this morning the Sangamon and the Nahant opened on Sumter. After one hour's firing the Admiral signalled to withdraw the flag-ship, which we did, but not with as little damage as before. The energy with which the batteries on Split Pea Island fired us was much greater than before. We were hit sixteen times, nine on the deck and seven on the turret and overhang; the latter shot did no damage, but three shots went through the deck, and daylight is now shining through one large enough to crawl through into my room.

Thank God that I was not in it, for there was not a spot but was covered with splinters, and a piece of the platform weighing several pounds was lying on my berth. I know not what damage was done to the Nahant, but she did not escape unhurt. When we consider that this was from only one line of batteries that did not make use of one-fifth of their strength, we may consider what that fort could be, should we attempt to go up to the city.

The damage we have received will doubtless require us to go to Fort Royal for repairs, and such work as that we have done I would not re-do there. I am afraid I shall not have the pleasure of informing your readers of the evacuation of Sumter.

There are now six iron-clads here besides the Ironsides. They are the Nahant, Catskill, Lehigh, Passaic, Nantucket and the Sangamon, a greater number than were ever here before, since the last attack upon Sumter.

New Troops in Battle.

If there is any timidity left among our military officers in regard to the immediate employment of new levies in the field, it is likely to disappear under the accumulating evidence in favor of them. Some of the most brilliant acts of the war have recently been performed in the armies of Generals GRANT and SHERMAN by new recruits. In assault they have exhibited an amount of daring and enthusiasm that has created universal astonishment, and in defence they have shown all the qualities of veteran discipline, coolness, steadiness, nerve and intrepidity.

The batteries of the New York Artillery stationed in the fortifications of our city many months, never fired a gun, as our citizens well know, but in common with the other troops composing Tyler's Division, none of whom had ever been under fire, they whistled on the block of overpowering numbers in an unexpected attempt to outflank them near the Ny river in Thursday's fight. As soon as they recovered from the surprise occasioned by this unlooked for movement, they turned upon their assailants with such irresistible impetuosity that they were scattered broad-cast. General Meade immediately issued the congratulatory order, thanking them for the protection afforded our flank by their gallant conduct, which was the more remarkable from their inexperience.

The command of General Hoyt's Division of new Indiana troops, at the late battle of Resaca, was no less extraordinary. A heavy force of the enemy was hurled directly upon the centre of these new troops, in line of war, but their onset was repelled with great slaughter. They rallied and came pouring on a second time, with whoops and yells, but out-lasted, out-fought and out-lost the peaceful pursuits of home, and many of them boys, who ought to have been at school, charged into their ranks and routed them, capturing a number, and large numbers and taking numerous prisoners.

Add to these instances the handsome manner in which Burnside's reserves have acted in the recent battles, and the coolness with which Fitz Hugh Lee's desperate attack upon Gen. Wild's inexperienced negro troops on the north side of the James, near Deep Bottom, was repulsed, together with the earlier illustrations afforded by the war of what may be accomplished by partially disciplined troops, and we have a record of the new military history well worthy of attentive study. Wherever they have failed, as in the outset at Great Bethel and the first Bull Run, the failure is directly attributable to bad generalship, not to lack of soldierly qualities in the new troops. Whenever they have been well-officered and well-handled, they have evinced a high order of courage and displayed most admirable conduct.

Exports and Imports—Gold.

A statement of the foreign trade at the port of New York during the past week shows that the import entries were up to $5,593,901 in specie value. The total exports of domestic produce were $3,736,032 in currency value; and the exports of specie, week ending with May 21, $1,584,000, or with the premium on gold at 85, equal to about $8,438,000 in currency. Thus estimating the currency value of the specie exported and of the foreign goods imported which are always entered at the Custom House on the basis of their specie value in the foreign markets whence they are brought, hither) with gold at a premium of 85 p cent, it appears that on a single week's foreign trade of this port, a balance has been run up against us abroad equal to $3,074,000, being the amount in currency of foreign productions which we have imported, over the total value of our exports of produce and specie, within the week. These are not, by any means, encouraging facts.

Commerce of New York from July 1 to May 28.

	1861-2	1862-3	1863-4
Imports of mdse	$114,884,151	$163,679,805	$189,329,344
Exports of produce	186,429,458	166,891,835	143,620,473
Exports of specie	19,075,550	50,298,887	50,769,427

As compared with the return of May 14, the last weekly statement of the city banks (May 21) shows an unexpected increase of $3,178,018 in the item of loans, and a decrease of $1,314,598 in the line of undrawn deposits.

The American Built Iron-clad Frigate Re d'Italia.

The New York *Times* sums up the facts concerning this magnificent ship as follows:

In brief, then, with regard to the main points, it appears from these various documents, (1.) that the *armature* of the frigate *was on her sides* during the voyage, as it is now, in the armament of nine courses, seven of which were in position on the ship's sides when she made her voyage across the ocean, while only a very small portion of her armor was taken on board; or, as Commodore Gordon says: "She was iron-plated (4½ inches thick) from 6 feet below the water line to 9 feet above it, or on a line with the gun-deck ports." (2.) *All* her armament was not on board, (only eight guns,) but the deficiency in its weight was *more than counterbalanced* by excess in weight of coal, spare and duplicate machinery, supplies, &c. (3.) With regard to the ship's draft, when going to sail from New York to Naples, she drew one foot water more than she will ever draw when out in commission ready for service, and she left port much deeper loaded than was ever intended she should or ever will be required by the service in which she now is engaged. (4.) the question of her *speed* is not tested by a few miles, but by the entire voyage. By the log the whole distance actually run on the voyage from New York to Naples was 4,520 miles; the actual running time was 460 hours, (not including stoppage of fifty hours at the Azores and twenty-hours at Gibraltar;) and while going up the Mediterranean during the whole voyage, watch at the rate of *fourteen knots an hour*. (5.) The whole consumption of coal was 1,400 tons—an average of 2¾ tons per hour.

With these facts properly authenticated before the public, there can be no doubt about pronouncing the iron-plated frigate *Re d'Italia* one of the greatest triumphs of American naval genius; and the only grief of the country will be that she does not belong to our navy instead of the Italian.

Adjutant General Thomas, who has been absent on another tour to the Southwest, organizing the released and forever-emancipated slaves, and in making them a part of the national forces, returned to Washington two days ago, to be present at the burial of his young and gallant soft-in-law. He has with him some new proofs of the bravery and endurance of the blacks. Fifty of them got away from their masters, and aided no disaffection. The industrial process, the care of their families, and the cultivation of the cotton and rice plantations, is working slowly but surely into a system. Almost simultaneous with the arrival of Gen. Thomas came Colonel Alexander Cummings, of Philadelphia, from Arkansas, where he had been sent by the War Department to bring the slaves into the army. His testimony is, if possible, more conclusive. It was the manumitted slaves of Arkansas who saved Steele's whole army from capture by the rebels under Price. A few days before that event, the rebels had deliberately murdered a number of colored soldiers in charge of a train of army wagons, and, when the relatives and friends of these butchered men had their turn, they executed a dreadful retaliation. They fought like fiends. tors, each for his own life, and each for the life of his enemy.

THE CROPS.—The crop reports from various parts of the country are more favorable than expected in the early spring. Wheat that looked bad when the snow first went a way, has come on on account of the favorable weather, and now looks well in many places, while in cases where it was winter killed, the loss will be remedied by putting in spring grain, which is growing finely. Grass looks remarkably well in all quarters, and the fruit prospects are generally good. Peaches are killed in some sections, but in New Jersey, Delaware and western New York the prospect is unusually fine. Apples, pears and cherries will be abundant, and of strawberries and other small fruits there is an increased promise. A great deal more ground has been planted, but it is yet too early to speak of the prospect. An unusually large amount of cotton and sorghum has been planted in the western and border States, stimulated by the high prices of cotton and sugar, and though the season is backward, there is good hope of large crops. Accounts from California are equally favorable with those from this side the Rocky Mountains, and especially do the papers there speak enthusiastically of the fruit.

General Intelligence.

The ninth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and the British Provinces will commence in Boston to-morrow.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* learns from some official source that the Pennsylvania Reserve corps will return home next week.

The "special" of the *Enquirer*, of the 17th, is not at all satisfied with Gen. Grant, and says: "Any other general but Grant would have several days ago recrossed the river and acknowledged himself whipped."

Nearly three hundred men are at work on the east side of Hoosac mountain. The dam across the Deerfield, near the mouth of the tunnel, is progressing in construction and the canal conveying water from it is completed. Night and day gangs work on the tunnel, and have lowered its grade twelve hundred feet into the mountain. The shaft on the mountain, which has been sunk fifty feet in the earth to the rock, is one hundred and fifty feet in diameter.

A short time since Queen Victoria received from her son (by marriage), Prince Frederic William, of Prussia, a dispatch announcing that his people had gained a great victory over the Danes at Duppell. Just then came a note from her daughter, the Princess of Wales, announcing that her people (the Danes) had been defeated by the Germans. These different dispatches must have placed Her Majesty in a sad dilemma.

"There are three umbrellas," said little Nell. "The tall is one—the smallest; the umbrella is another; and the sky is the third—the greatest of them all, but also the leakiest."

A little boy once said to his aunt: "Aunty, I should think that Satan must be an awful sight of trouble to God." "He must be trouble enough, indeed, I should think," she answered. "I don't see how he came to turn out so, when there was no devil to put him up to it," said the urchin.

The grocer who is dishonest in the use of his sales, *lies in weight* to deceive.

"Do you know," said a would be wit to a Jew, that they hang Jews and jackasses together at Newgate?" "Indeed, brother, then it's as well you and I are not there!"

THE United States steamer Granite City, stated by the rebel papers to have been captured while blockading Salina Pass, Texas, in the night, by launches from the shore, is an iron side-wheel steamer, captured March 22, 1863, at sea, by the United States steamer Tioga. She was sent to New York and fitted out as a gunboat. She sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 30th of June, 1863, and joined the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. The gunboat Wave, taken with the Granite City, was covered with thin iron plates to protect her from rifle balls. From our last accounts from the Granite City, she, with the Wave, was bound on a cotton expedition, and probably they took a transport with them. They were probably thus caught in this cotton trap, as one account says they were captured by a steamer disguised as a cotton boat. She succeeded in running alongside the cotton boats and boarding them, much after the fashion in which the Harriet Lane was captured.

Sanitary Work at Fredericksburg.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes a letter from Fredericksburg, giving an account of the working of the Sanitary Commission there, the writer of which remarks that if his readers could have seen what he has seen for the last fortnight they would be eager to increase their liberal contributions, even at the expense of some sacrifice. We quote:

The destitution of the men was incredible. The building in which Chancellorsville covered itself deep with filth, mostly the work of the Confederates, for the 3d South Carolina had been quartered in the building. The yard was full of rags, bandages, clothes, bullets, bones, dirt in a thousand forms. The cellars were piled with brickdust and old rags. The rooms had half the window panes out, and were filthy beyond description. Even in this reeking, pestilential den, were eighty wounded men, as many as there was room to lay there, all severely, numbers of them fatally wounded. The surgeons in charge, when the lack of any means to better matters was considered. Then one first learnt what is necessary to make life comfortable. No towels or rough soap, no towels or clean clothes, no blankets. The men lay for days on the bare floor, wrapped in the blankets they brought with them. No cups save those the men themselves had, no spoons or forks, no morphine or medicines, no food but hard tack and coffee, for the sick as for the well. The Sanitary wagons are charged on paper every day, and the Government, which has done all that was possible, was too much occupied in transporting the vast supplies to meet the great battle. Surgeon's aids and nurses inefficient; few surgeons; many men with wounds undressed for seven days, some of them amputations. Now we have all these things and more. The ladies of the Pennsylvania Relief Corps sent us pillows in great number; the experience of Gettysburg had taught them that these are of prime necessity. In the hospital which I visited, the men have mats and beds are not to be had, the first call is for pillows for wounds, and to protect from bed sores.

The Sanitary Commission has saved the lives of hundreds of men, and hastened the recovery of thousands during the last fortnight. The greater portion of the farina, liquors, pepper, prepared milk, pickles, basins, etc., that were issued for the first week were from this source. The roads have been so terrible as sadly to interfere with transportation; and yet ten wagons a day, with unbounded stores, waited at the doors of the Sanitary office. This, indeed, has not supplied the demand; the doors have been besieged all day by clamorous applicants, but absolute destitution has been averted.

In this connection it is worth while to say that so far is the Sanitary Commission from jealousy or ill treatment of the Christian Commission, that they have actually allowed the agents of this latter society to draw from their stores as individuals, and re-issue to any whom they might find in need. No one can be here, it seems to me, and not feel it to be a misfortune that two societies should be doing the same work (for the work is the same) under different officers; no confusion can not fail to result when nurses from these two bodies are thrown together in the same hospital. This confusion is not chargeable upon Mr. Fay, who was most heartily at work the day I called, and Sanitary Commissions should work together under the same flag, since the latter had supplies but few men, the former many men but few supplies; the latter was, however, declined.

In regard to the particular hospital of which I have spoken, the dirt was no doubt much worse than in most of the buildings, but all the rest were as ill provided as ours.

After the lapse of a fortnight, not nearly half the men are raised from the bare floor. A ton of stockings is expected to-morrow, three thousand blankets arrived yesterday, and many received coverings for the first time for a week. Soft bread is not yet generally obtained, and those who can procure farina and other delicacies must still eat the hard tack, which to wounded men is very unpalatable. But there has been a wonderful improvement within a fortnight, and the men will soon be comfortable as they can be made here. Had it not been for the continual rains, we might have had a pestilence, and great care must be used in the sanitary arrangements.

But how nobly the men bear up! In the midst of everything they never lose heart. It would have been very different had we been defeated. It is singular that all the reports of the soldiers have been more favorable than the reality. No stories this time of defeat; yet it is now known that the first two days were against us. A great part of our wounded were left in rebel hands, owing to a change in the position of the armies. In our own hospital nearly a third were so abandoned, some for six days, before they saw the surgeons, or had any food treatment. In one case General Lee sent surgeons to a hospital which was unprovided. In another women from the houses gave them soup. Not much like the words of this town, who are all rabid, not quite without cause, for they can call nothing their own.

Many of the men cannot be moved for months. Others will be sent on to Washington. But, thanks to the Sanitary Commission, they are now pretty comfortable, and need not repeat their odd complaints:—

"Stump No. 1, do you think when the raven fed Elijah, they brought him hard tack?"

The ladies of the Commission have aided not a little, in the way of their presence. They assist the wounded men will long remember the lovely roses which fill the gardens, and with which these kind friends have strewed their pillows. Let the people of the North know that no money is spent so well as that which is spared from the extravagance of our cities to relieve the misery of our soldiers. W.

OPACITY AND TRANSPARENCY DUE TO THE VIBRATION OF ATOMS.—Professor Trydales, before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, has read an article on molecular particles, from which we extract the following explanation of transparency:

"What then, is the physical meaning of opacity and transparency as regards light and radiant heat? The luminous rays of the spectrum differ from the non-luminous ones simply in period. The sensation of light is excited by waves of ether shorter and more quickly recurrent than those which fall beyond the extreme red. But why should iodine stop the former and allow the latter to pass? I can only put this question, no doubt, is that the intercepted waves are those whose periods of recurrence coincide with the periods of oscillation possible to the atoms which separate the iodine atoms are such as to compel them to vibrate in definite periods, and when these periods synchronize with the ethereal waves, the latter are absorbed. Briefly defined, then, transparency in liquids as well as in gases is synonymous with accord between the periods of the waves of other and those of the molecules of the body on which they impinge. All ordinary transparent and colorless substances owe their transparency to the discord which exists between the oscillating periods of their molecules and those of the waves of the whole visible spectrum. The general discord of the vibrating periods of the molecules of compound bodies with the light-giving waves of the spectrum may be inferred from the prevalence of the property of transparency in compounds, while the general harmony with the luminous periods is to be inferred, from their opacity to the extra-red rays. Water illustrates this transparency and opacity in the most striking manner. It is highly transparent to the luminous rays, which demonstrates the incompetency of its molecules to oscillate in the periods to which they answer. It is as highly opaque to the extra-red undulations which proves the synchronism of its periods with those of longer waves."

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.—A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* contains the following:

"Secretary Stanton has revoked all previous orders to print official reports, and, in compliance with a resolution of Congress, will prepare for publication, in a series of volumes, all the official matter in his department historical of the war. It is said that this formidable job will swell to sixty volumes. The name of the person selected to edit this formidable mass of matter has not transpired, nor whether he will be paid by the page or the year."

POOR PROPERTY.—One slave-holder in Kentucky had three negroes drafted, and he paid $900 commutation.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Miss Major Pauline Cushman, the Federal Scout and Spy.

Among the women of America, says the Detroit *Tribune*, who have made themselves famous since the opening of the rebellion, but few have suffered more, or rendered more service to the Federal cause than Miss Major Pauline Cushman, the female scout and spy. At the commencement of hostilities she resided in Cleveland, Ohio, and was quite well known as a clever actress.

From Cleveland she went to Louisville, where she had an engagement in Wood's Theatre. Here, by her intimacy with certain rebel officers, she incurred the suspicion of being a rebel, and was arrested by the Federal authorities. She indignantly denied that she was a rebel, although born at the South, and having a brother in a rebel Mississippi regiment. In order to test her love for the old flag, she was asked if she would enlist in the secret service of the Government. She readily consented, and was at once employed to carry letters between Louisville and Nashville. She was subsequently employed by General Rosecrans, and was for many months with the army of the Cumberland. She visited the rebel lines time after time, and was thoroughly acquainted with all the country and roads in Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, in which sections she rendered our armies invaluable service. She was twice taken as a spy, and taken prisoner, but managed to escape. At last, however, she was not so fortunate. After our forces had captured Nashville, Major Cushman made a scout towards Shelbyville to obtain information of the strength and position of the enemy, and while returning to Nashville, was captured on the Hardin pike, eleven miles from the latter city. She was placed on a horse, and, in charge of two scouts, was being taken to Spring Hill, the headquarters of Forrest. While on the way she feigned sickness, fainted, and said she could not travel any further without falling from her horse. Her captors stopped at a house on the roadside, when it was ascertained that a Federal scout had been and passed the place an hour before. Knowing that her guards had important papers for General Bragg, Major Cushman kept secret the fact and schemed to use it to her advantage. Seeing an old negro, who appeared to commiserate her unfortunate plight, she watched her opportunity and placed ten dollars in Tennessee money in his hand, saying: "run up the road, 'Uncle,' and come back in a few minutes, telling us that four hundred Federals are coming down the road." The faithful negro obeyed the order literally, and soon came back in the greatest excitement, telling the story. The two "rebs" told him he lied. The old colored man broke down in tears, saying: "Massa, dey's cumin, sure nuff; de Lord help us, dey is cumin." The scouts at this believed his story, mounted their horses, and "skedaddled." But the brave Miss Cushman, seizing a pistol belonging to a wounded soldier in the house, also mounted her horse and fled towards Franklin. She traveled through the rain, and, after nightfall, took her way. Soon came the challenge of a picket, "Who comes there?" Thinking she had reached the rebel line, she said: "My friend is coming." "All right," was the reply, "advance and give the countersign." She presented the countersign, in the shape of a canteen of whisky. She passed five pickets at this point, but on the sixth one, who was obdurate. She pleaded that she was going to see a sick uncle at Franklin, but the sentry couldn't see it. Sick and disheartened she turned back. Seeing a light at a farmhouse she sought shelter. An old man received her kindly, showed her to a room, and said he would awake her at an early hour in the morning and show her the road to Franklin. A loud knock awoke her in the morning from her horse saddled, and the two guards from whom she had escaped the previous afternoon. She was taken to the headquarters of Forrest. He sent her, after a critical examination, to General Bragg. Nothing could be found against her until a secesh woman stole her gaiters, under the inner side of which were important papers in cipher, which clearly proved her to be a spy. She was tried and condemned to be executed as a spy, but her execution, by some means, was postponed. She finally, after lying in prison three months, sent for General Bragg and asked him if he had no mercy. She received from him the comforting assurance that she required, for a comparative failures take place. A large portion of the outside iron is no doubt honeycombed and unreliable, because of the shrinking. After the gun has been turned off, and the inside of the gun is solid in proportion. So, also, these cannon have to be cast two or three feet longer than they are intended finally to be, and then cut off, because they stand perpendicularly, and the upper part is found to be weaker than the lower portion of the casting, and is therefore cut off. The core too is sometimes not exactly central, owing to the fact that the lathe has to pare away outside and in nearly half the gross amount or the casting But that done, and nice care being taken as to the quality of the iron, the strength, hardness and toughness united is attained that it is yet doubted whether wrought iron can compete with. No doubt wrought iron may be made tough enough for ordinary strain, but it is seriously doubted whether its softness will endure the action of the ball upon its bore so well, or can be made to do so.

The English boast that our guns can only be fired with such a much slower initial velocity that it will be of no use for us to attempt to compete in point of effect, as the rifled gun does not meet sudden explosions. This remains to be proved. We have sent our shot the furthest, and it yet remains to be seen whether our larger shot will not produce as great a penetrating effect on the sides of a ship than the more swift but smaller shot of the English. It is, however, the comparative cheapness of the cast iron over the wrought iron guns which must make them more commonly used.

The Watertown *Daily Reformer* relates an anecdote of Gen. Grant. It says: "When the General was a young Lieutenant, he was stationed for some time at Sackett's Harbor, and in those days paid frequent visits to our village. He was a famous checker player, and was wont to spend many an hour at the old American Hotel in this absorbing game. But there was one person with whom, singular to relate (we are forbidden to mention) who could beat the Lieutenant at his favorite game. But young Grant would never give up, and would insist on his competitor playing with him again and again, until come out ahead, which he would, at last, always do. To secure this end he sometimes kept his friend up nearly all night, and would stay in town three days, awaiting his time to make moves, and forcing his opponent to play until he beat him in the wind. If the man declined playing when he was ahead, the Lieutenant was offended, and thought him ungenerous. He was in the extreme. Grant is now playing checkers in the same style on the Virginia board.

Personal Sketch of Louis Napoleon.

The Emperor, says a Paris letter takes matters uncommonly coolly, and seems to grow fatter and older, in the most complete tranquility of mind and body. I saw him the other day, at the private view of the annual exhibition of paintings, walking about with his little boy, and showing him the pictures. He had become so corpulent that his figure is quite short and rotund, giving him, with his long nose, a strong resemblance to Punch. He looked, as he generally does, very good-humored, with his hands in his pockets, his little cane, stuck into the pockets of his overcoat. I saw him take his son up to a painting of Napoleon I, on his return from Elba, and point out and explain to him all the incidents. The child did not display much animation. He is very like his mother, and seems soft and gentle without much life or vigor in him. Presently the Empress also came into the saloon to complete the family party, wearing her petticoats exceedingly short, in order to display the pretty boots and tassels, reaching half way up the leg, which Parisian ladies now delight in. To see them all three standing together made one think of the strange fortunes, past and present, of the parents, and wonder what would be the future destiny of the child.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL GRANT.—The Boston *Journal* published the following interesting extract of a letter from Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, addressed to friend in Washington, and dated at Gen. Grant's headquarters, May 19:

"While Gen. Grant was in Washington I had been introduced to him, and he now remembered me, and was most kind to me. He conversed very frankly upon military matters, declaring that he intended to give the rebels all the fighting they wanted. It would not be proper, I suppose, to write you the General's remarks on the campaign, but I must tell you that in answer to my question, 'How long is this deadly conflict to last?' he replied, in his cold, unassuming way: 'perhaps until the fourth of July; and we shall have all the time supplies and reinforcements, which they can't get.'

"The General assigned me a tent and an orderly, and invited me to his camp fare. On previous visits to camps I had found that the generals lived far better than do the boarders at the Washington hotels, but our supper that night was simply coffee and bread and butter. The butter (the General said) was made on the field of battle."

A NEW RELIC OF GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, in the shape of an autographic letter, to a friend who had honored him by calling his son Andrew Jackson, is just published. It is dated Washington, February 19, 1837, and after acknowledging the honor intended by his friend, it adds: "I cannot therefore adopt the usual gift to this namesake that I have bestowed on all the others—it bears the impress of the Eagle of his Country, displayed on all her banners—and as the child grows in years and in wisdom I have to depend upon you to explain to him, with this injunction of his godfather, that when he arrives at the years of manhood he will always have the Eagle and Liberty of his Country from the insult, or grasp, of a foreign foe, and the still more dangerous enemy, the intestine Traitor who may engage in the wicked scheme of severing the Union—resting upon which depends the perpetuation of our happy Government, which will endure so long as our confederated system lasts, and no longer. Instill in his mind that as our Federal Union will be preserved. To the patriotism of his dear parents I trust this lesson will be early impressed, with all moral virtues, on his mind."

PROGRESS IN EGYPT.—The Alexandria correspondent of the London *Times* contains the following:

"An extraordinary revolution is rapidly proceeding in this country. Europe has finally understood the immense nature of Egypt, and is eager to develope her yet budding resources. Every steamer is pouring a new population and a ready harmony with the native born, and capital are taking possession of the land, and urging it forward in the path of civilization and wealth. Not only are the cities of Alexandria and Cairo so greatly increased in number of inhabitants that, although whole quarters are rising on every side, house room is still insufficient, and rents are always increasing, but the inland towns and villages are overrun, and factories, with high chimneys and long lines of black smoke, cut the clear sky of our flat landscapes through the length and breadth of Lower Egypt."

THE HON. LYMAN TREMAIN, a War Democrat, presided temporarily over the late Union Convention in New York. In his eloquent speech he said:

"The war must go on until the national authority is restored over every foot of Federal territory, no matter at what cost, even though it involves a ten-years' bloody war, the destruction of commerce and credit, the waste of cities and fields. We can and will subjugate the South. To this end we can and will break into pieces the rebel despotism that has been established in the Southern States, and remove every obstacle in the way of the laws and the Union. We can and will preserve our institutions for ourselves and for the benefit of posterity."

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The City of Baltimore arrived at New York Monday morning. There was brilliant forcing weather for the crops. The Conference held thirty hours of a session on the 17th; all the members present. The *Daily News* says they can hardly be said to have advanced a single step, and the prospect of agreement is as distant as ever. No common basis of discussion had yet been agreed upon. The Germans repudiate altogether treaty engagements. Conference adjourned till the 28th of May, when more than half of the time fixed for the truce will have expired.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that France advocates a prolonged suspension of hostilities, if necessary. Danish advices continue to charge the Germans with plundering and confiscation after the armistice.

The *La Presse* denies the rumors of probable ministerial changes in France. The prolonged trial of La Ponenerais for poisoning, resulted in a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to death. Bourse steady. Gold 5s. Fears for the fatal termination of the Pope's malady are greatly increased.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.

Cotton market quiet, but without any quotable changes. Breadstuffs are generally dull. Provisions—Bacon, slow and rather cheaper. Petroleum, firm but quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat, dull, and 1s@2s cheaper. Flour dull but hardly cheaper. The Bank of England increased its interest to 6 per cent.

Cast and Wrought Iron Guns.

One of the questions of greatest moment in war just now, is whether the large cast iron guns now in use may not be considered a success. A recent number of the English *Quarterly* says: "We happily know what the Americans have done, or rather what they have failed to do, with their artillery, and we may entertain the comfortable assurance that the superiority claimed for the Americans in this matter is as groundless as their boasted superiority over us in many other respects." There is no question that we have succeeded in casting the largest guns that ever were made. Recently a twenty-inch gun has been successfully cast, fifteen inches being the largest size before attained.

The first difficulty has thus far been in manufacturing cannon of such a size at all. Unless they are made at one time, the repeated heatings, as in the case of Mike Cushman, seizing a pistol belonging to a wounded soldier in the house, also mounted her horse and fled towards Franklin. She traveled through the rain, and, after nightfall, took her way. Soon came the challenge of a picket, "Who comes there?" Thinking she had reached the rebel line, she said: "My friend is coming." "All right," was the reply, "advance and give the countersign." She presented the countersign, in the shape of a canteen of whisky. She passed five pickets at this point, but on the sixth one, who was obdurate. She pleaded that she was going to see a sick uncle at Franklin, but the sentry couldn't see it. Sick and disheartened she turned back. Seeing a light at a farmhouse she sought shelter. An old man received her kindly, showed her to a room, and said he would awake her at an early hour in the morning and show her the road to Franklin. A loud knock awoke her in the morning from her horse saddled, and the two guards from whom she had escaped the previous afternoon. She was taken to the headquarters of Forrest. He sent her, after a critical examination, to General Bragg. Nothing could be found against her until a secesh woman stole her gaiters, under the inner side of which were important papers in cipher, which clearly proved her to be a spy. She was tried and condemned to be executed as a spy, but her execution, by some means, was postponed. She finally, after lying in prison three months, sent

Only a Baby's Grave.

Only a baby's grave!
Some foot or two, at the most,
Of star-daisied sod, yet I think that God
Knows what that little grave cost.

Only a baby's grave!
To children even so small,
That they sit there and sing—so small a thing
Seems scarcely a grave at all!

Only a baby's grave!
Strange how we moan and fret
For a little face that was here such a space—
O more strange, could we forget!

Only a baby's grave!
Did we measure grief by this,
Few tears were shed on our baby dead:
I know how they fell on this.

Only a baby's grave!
Will the little life be much,
Too small a gem for His diadem,
Whose kingdom is made of such?

Only a baby's grave!
Yet often we come and sit
By the little stone, and thank God to own
We are nearer Heaven for it!

—London Good Words, for May.

WANTED---AN AMERICAN SOYER.

INSTALL any experienced cook in a first-class kitchen, surround him with all the appliances of his art, place at his disposal a larder stocked with the choicest dainties of the season, give him plenty of understrappers, and tell him to do his best, and he will be sure to produce for your delectation a sumptuous repast. But the cook who is not only an artist, but a man of genius, can do more than this: he can resolve the *debris* of the market into delicious fare. It was in this necromancy of the cuisine that Soyer excelled. He could tickle the palates of the poor at a cheap rate, as well as excite the *blaze* appetites of princely voluptuaries with costly banquets. Before his time it was thought that epicurean enjoyment and economy were incompatible. He showed the world how to combine them. When a terrible mortality—the result of bad cookery—prevailed in the allied army before Sebastopol, he took possession of the military kitchens, and converted the coarse rations of the troops into wholesome, palatable food. The doctors had pronounced the camp epidemic beyond their skill, but the great cook arrested it, and restored the strength and stamina of the emaciated hosts. Vatel, Beauvillier, Careme, and Ude were wonderful artists, but they exercised their talents solely for the benefit of the privileged orders. They had no recipes for the middle and laboring classes. Soyer, on the other hand, was a man of democratic instincts, who believed in the right of labor to live well.

Wanted, therefore, an American Soyer, to teach the American million how to turn cheap edibles into good dinners. The time has gone by when families in moderate circumstances could afford to buy the choicest cuts in the market. The golden age of the Republic cannot be renewed in our day and generation, if ever. The present war will saddle us and our posterity with a national debt nearly equal to that of England, and a pension list of formidable dimensions, and rigid economy will be a matter of necessity, as it is there, with that portion of the community upon which the dead weight of taxation, after sundry shirkings and shiftings, always ultimately falls.

But although small tradesmen and journeyman mechanics can no longer breakfast on porter-house steaks, and dine on sirloins and fatted capons, they might, with the aid of scientific cookery, convert the coarser provisions to which their altered circumstances restrict them into better dishes than they ever ate in the palmiest days of their prosperity. The man who would teach them—or rather their wives and daughters—how to accomplish this object would be a great public benefactor. Soyer's Crimean receipts for soups, stews, and hashes, would be worth ten times the price of any book extant to hundreds of thousands of American families. They have never been published, we believe, but there are many scientific men in the United States who, if they chose to turn their attention to the economies of cooking, could give us receipts equally valuable. Who will essay the task? It would be a labor of love, and, while profitable to the people, would bring a rich pecuniary return to the laborer.

It would amaze the uninitiated to see what can be done by a thorough artist of the Soyer school with the unconsidered fragments that most of us look upon as the refuse of the butchers' stalls. The piece of neck beef which the butcher tosses contemptuously into the poor man's basket, and which, cooked in the ordinary way, might defy the flied teeth of a Thug to penetrate it, could be transformed by the magic of art into a dish upon which even an epicure would not disdain to dine. Take the other terminus of the animal—its caudal appendage. Most people suppose that its use ceases with the life of the ox—that it was intended solely to whisk away the flies. But those who have tasted ox-tail soup, properly made, know that it is richer and more nourishing than mock turtle, and quite as delicious. It is a curious fact that, although everything that was once considered "waste matter" by the manufacturer is now turned to good account in one branch or other of the mechanic arts, most of us regard with disgust the coarser *dijecta membrana* of the shambles, under a false impression that they are only fit for dogs. The same nourishing juices that pervade the loins of an ox circulate through its neck and legs. The fiber is tougher, and there is less fatty matter, that is all; and these are defects which scientific cookery can in a great degree remedy.

The almost universal method of treating tough meat is the worst that could be devised. It is pounded and then overfried or overboiled. By these means the nutrimental principle is first brayed out of the vessels that contained it, so as to be easily evolved by heat, and then driven by the action of a fierce fire up the chimney. What remains is a dyspeptic mass, little better than India-rubber.

It is strange that we should have brought the principles of animal chemistry to bear upon the manuring of land and the fattening of stock, and yet have neglected to apply them in our kitchens. American cookery, as a general thing, contravenes all the conditions laid down by Liebig as determining the comparative nourishing qualities of meats and vegetables. It is a positive insult to philosophy, as well as an outrage upon taste and digestion. We want to see all this remedied, and dietetics elevated to the level of a science. Our shirts and our coats are cut by mathematical rules, and therefore fit us; but we have no rules (save false ones) in culinary matters, and therefore our inner man is uniformly and most shamefully misfitted.

Wanted therefore, as we said before, an American Soyer—or rather, as good a cuisinier as he was, with more scientific knowledge. Will not some one of our leading chemists step out of the laboratory into the kitchen, and taking a dexterous practical cook as his aid, endeavor to found a culinary system which shall combine sound philosophy with tasteful art? Such a one would deserve well of his country, and we should be proud to start a subscription to erect a statue in his honor beside the bust of Schiller in Central Park. The printed results of his investigations, illustrated by recipes, would form the most popular book of the age. It would be well, however, that such a work should contain directions for rationally disposing of the good things of life. We require not only to be taught how to cook, but *how to eat*, and it might be well to preface this branch of the subject with the remarks which Halliburton puts into the mouth of Abernethy in "The Clockmaker." They are rather coarse, but so pertinent that we shall make no apology for quoting them. Mr. Abernethy is supposed to be addressing a dyspeptic American who had applied to him for medical advice.

"I'll be hanged," said he, "if I ever saw a Yankee that don't bolt his food whole, like a boa-constrictor. How the devil can you expect to digest food that you neither take the trouble to dissect nor the time to masticate? It's no wonder you lose your teeth, for you never use them; nor your digestion, for you overload it: nor your saliva, for you expend it on your carpets, instead of on your food. It's disgusting; it's beastly. You Yankees load your stomachs as a Devonshire man does his cart, as full as it can hold, and as fast as he can pitch it in with a dung fork, and drive off; and then you complain that such a load of compost is too heavy for you. Dyspepsy, eh? Infernal guzzling, you mean. I'll tell you what, take half the time to eat that you do to drawl out your words, chew your food half as much as you do your filthy tobacco, and you'll be well in a month."

If any savan on this side of the Atlantic wishes to benefit his country, and make a fortune at the same time, let him take our hint. A celebrated homeopathist has asserted that the stomach is the seat of the affections, and if so what a popular idol would that man be who should effect a wholesome revolution in American cookery and American mastication.—*Round Table.*

PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE SUN.—A writer in the *Edinburg Review* has lately found that the more the question of the physical constitution of the sun is considered, the more does it appear that we have no right to make up our minds concerning it, either in one way or the other. The singular observations first made by Mr. James Nasmith, a short time ago, concerning the physical condition of the earth's surface—observations so novel that astronomers were loth to receive them as facts until they were confirmed by other observers—are cited by the writer as showing that astronomers are not yet in a position to uphold any theory whatever of the sun's physical constitution. Mr. Nasmith asserts, and his assertion has been confirmed by the subsequent observations of more than one competent observer, that the well known mottled appearance which the surface of the sun exhibits is due to the presence of willow-leaf shaped luminous bodies, which, interlacing as it were, cover the whole surface of the sun. These most singular forms can be well observed, according to Mr. Nasmith, in the "bridges" or streaks of light which cross the dark spots, and they are there seen to move with astonishing velocity.

MISSIONS AND COMMERCE.—Our sea-faring men are under great obligations for the protection which Christianity has afforded them, by taming the ferocity and barbarism of heathen nations, and rendering it safe to trade, or to be cast helpless by shipwreck among them. A striking instance of this kind has recently occurred. In revenge for the kidnapping of some of their people by ves-sels from Peru, the Marquisian islanders determined upon avenging themselves upon any foreigner falling into their hands. An officer of a New Bedford whaleship in January last went ashore to trade without suspicion. He was seized by a score of natives, stripped, bound, and his clothes torn to fragments and scattered in pieces among the natives, and the helpless victim gave himself up for lost.

But there were two Sandwich Island native missionaries on the island, who generously offered the excited cannibals "anything and everything they possessed for the foreigner's life." After a parley a bargain was struck, by which, in exchange for a musket, the American was restored to freedom and saved from a dreadful death, for they had already, in various ways, exercised their brutality upon him. Thus the Christian religion had taught these once Pagan Sandwich Islanders, now Christian Missionaries, to seek successfully the safety of a foreigner in imminent peril of a most melancholy fate. Seamen owe much to Missions.

A SENSATION IN ENGLAND.—Conservatism in England has received a severe shock to its nerves in the speech in Parliament of Mr. Gladstone in favor of extending suffrage to every man of sound mind in the kingdom. It created quite as much surprise among the Liberal party as it did among those who see England's downfall in every democratic movement. The effect of it will create a new agitation for political reform.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro'Accom,n.....	5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp't.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex.s.	11:50 p m
Thro Express.....	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	12:50 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	12:20 a m
Joh'n Accm'n.....	2:00 p m	Joh'n Accm'n.....	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station..	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station..	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:00 a m	Chicago Express...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:10 p m	Phila. " ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti " ...	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail....	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:30 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:40 p m	Express.....	9:20 a m
1st McKeesport..	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport..	6:50 p m
2d " ..	6:15 p m	2d " ..	2:05 p m
Port Perry.....	7:00 a m	Port Perry.....	8:20 a m
Braddock's.....	4:15 p m	Braddock's.....	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a. m.	Mail.....	7:00 p. m.
Express.....	4:30 a. m.	Express.....	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation.	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	6:10 a. m.	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express..	8:00 p. m.
do	1:45 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling.....	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation..	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.....	3:30 p. m.		
Cleveland.....	5:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m:		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.,cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens'Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia.
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg.
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....82 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....132 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co.,corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co,.....95 Water st.

Grocers.

G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....83 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
R. L. Fahnestock & Co.....76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth sts.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chalony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussing, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....89 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

F. W. Newbert.....13 St. Clair st.
O. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Tobacconists.

E. Magraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Diamond alley.

Soap and Candles.

R. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill.....New York.
C. Mosher.....Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette.....91 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Clothing Stores.

J. D. Ramaley.....334 and 336 Liberty st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....189 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 126 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se6

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
je1y

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—
The universally approved NONPARELL, and other favorite brands of FRESH GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
HOWARD WORRELL.

PETER F. SMITH, BILL POSTER AND DISTRIBUTER, PITTSBURGH. ☞ All communications directed to me at the office of the COMMERCIAL or GAZETTE, either by mail, telegraph, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. my26:ow

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK
J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,
(Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick,)
WHOLESALE GROCERIES,
Nos. 121 and 123 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sa24

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,365,900. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the Tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued till March 26, but the amount of bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

$54,564,900.

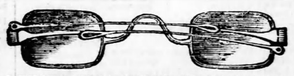
Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.
my26:2w.

OPTICIANS.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL
DURING ALTERATIONS,
GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
To Davis' Auction Room,
Two Doors Below Old Stand,
58 FIFTH STREET.
ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, 54 Fifth street.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 54, 54 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes; Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadsteed Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spring, Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828. Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialties attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap28

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention. se6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY, May 16, 1864.
☞ BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, at the following places, viz: On TUESDAY, May 24, at Tidball's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.
On THURSDAY, May 26, at Pierce's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.
On TUESDAY, May 31, at Garrett's Hotel, on the Washington turnpike.
Parties desiring to make a sure and profitable investment should make it convenient to attend at the places mentioned on the days named.
Books of Subscription are open daily at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, No. 93 Water street.
my17:d09 THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe22:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe8:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES,
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined. charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, FISTOCK RODS AND PLATES [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire Brick, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pat-tern. mh28

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Grate Bars, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parlor Cages, Pianished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap8

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR
CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—
In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Toothache once lost "war such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other ones,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On Jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With kind and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALES DEALER IN
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
NEW GOODS receiving almost daily. Merchants are invited to call and examine the STOCK and PRICES. my21

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at
PITTOCK'S,
opposite Postoffice.
mh2

THE
Pittsburgh Commercial.
THE
LARGEST NEWSPAPER
IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANI

Finance and Trade.

REVISED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 69 FOURTH ST

	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50 Val			99¾	May 6
50 Citizens			61¾	" 4
50 Pittsburgh			66	" 5
50 Allegheny			66	" 5
50 Exchange			98¾	" 5
50 M & M			99¾	" 4
50 First National	110			$3.75
50 Second National	110			
50 Third National	110			
50 First National, Alfy		110	83¾	" 4
50 Manchester				
INSURANCE.				
50 Citizens			61	
50 Western			61	May 20
50 Monongahela		36	33	" 2
50 Eureka		50	48	" $4.00
50 Pittsburgh		84	84	
50 Allegheny			27¾	
50 People's		28	28¾	
50 Penna			65	
BRIDGES.				
25 Monongahela			27½	
25 St. Clair Street		60	45	
25 Sand Street			50	
25 Mechanic Street				
25 Birmingham			21¾	
RAILROAD.				
50 Allegheny Valley			16½	
50 Connellsville	11		12½	
do do (interest)			17	
50 Steubenville	12		14½	
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65		70	
50 Birmingham			40	
50 Citizens			95	
GAS.				
50 Pittsburgh			88	
50 Allegheny		28	28	
50 Birmingham			21¾	
OIL COMPANIES.				
50 Lecsco			27	
Ardesco				
50 North American	9		11	
BONDS.				
Allegheny County's			89½	
do Scrip 5's			81	
Pittsburgh 6's			73¾	
do 5's			64	
Allegheny City 6's			100	
do do 5's			66¾	
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's			105	
do 2d mortg		95		
Connellsville 6's			97	
Steub. R. 6's			75	

There is a very heavy decrease in the circulation of banks located in the principal cities. It is steadily going down. According to the last report of the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston banks, there was a decrease in one week of nearly five hundred thousand dollars. So, also, is it the case with most of the New England banks. The circulation of the county banks of late is greatly curtailed. It would appear that they are very properly preparing for a financial revulsion. Our city banks were never in a sounder condition since the suspension. The readiness with which their stock is purchased at high prices is evidence of their soundness. Although some of them have expanded their circulation very materially, yet it was done by way of accommodation to well-tried customers, and they have taken the precaution to fortify themselves by investing heavily in Government securities. They may be considered National institutions, without the regular form of organization.

—Ever since the first grand movement of Grant's army across the Rapidan, the operations in the non-dividend paying stocks have ceased. Scarcely a transaction takes place in Allegheny Valley, Connellsville or Steubenville. All inquiry for these and various others in the same category, has stopped off. The reason of it is not that there has anything unusual occurred, but in the general disinclination to invest in speculative enterprises until the end of the rebellion. So it is with the major part of the mining stocks. They are as the Boston *Bulletin* observes, "undeniably flat." At the calls of the Board and in the street, there is no excess of sellers over buyers, yet the best names on the list do go down, and there is not bottom enough to stop it. The market closes weak and fluttering, and it is really difficult to place stocks in any amount at any price. In fact there is a lethargy, which nothing but brilliant events can arouse to action.

—A friend at Chicago writes to explain the late move there in reference to the currency. He says: "The recent action of the Chicago Board of Trade and Chicago Bankers, from its not being fully understood throughout the country, has led to a great deal of misapprehension that after the 15th inst. all bank notes would be refused or become depreciated. We must do cause serious loss to the holders. The plan is to make TREASURY NOTES the STANDARD, and all funds that have been heretofore current, will only be at a discount of from 25 cents to $1.25, per $100 for Treasury Notes."

—The amendments to the National Banking law provide that no bank shall be formed with less capital than $100,000, paid up in full.

—The following important decision has just been made by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, a full Bench present:

The question in this case is whether the defendants may rightly demand from the complainant higher rates for transporting over their road coal oil consigned to him at Philadelphia, and received by them for carriage at Pittsburgh, than they may demand of shippers generally, from the same place of trading to the same of delivery, merely because the complainant intends to send the oil afterward to New York. Does the place of final destination beyond the terminus of the defendants' road justify an increase of the charge made for transporting over the road itself freight thus destined, over the rate established for similar freight destined for the terminus itself? The Court say: "It is clear that if they receive coal oil at Pittsburgh, to be carried to Philadelphia, it can make no difference to them either in the risk or cost of transportation, whether Philadelphia is the point of ultimate destination of the oil, or whether the consignee intends that it shall afterward be started anew on another line and forwarded from Philadelphia to New York. The point of final destination of the freight is a matter in which they have no interest as carriers over their own road." We hold, then, that the rule of the defendants, of which the complainant complains, is unreasonable, and such as they have no legal right to enforce. The apology set up for it is not sufficient: That the imposition of higher rates for carrying the complainant's oil to Philadelphia, because it is afterward to be forwarded in some way to New York, is necessary to prevent his having an advantage in the New York market over those who employ the defendants to transport all the way, or over those who send oil from Pittsburgh to New York without through bills of lading, is a matter outside of their relation. It has no proper relation to them as carriers." A decree refunding the excess of fare was made.

New York Bank Statement.

Loan decrease	$1513 477
Specie decrease	118 511
Circulation decrease	1027 843
Deposit decrease	1340 188

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

This being the between-season period, there is but little business doing or expected in the boot and shoe market. The trade is mostly confined to sorting up stocks for the Eastern and Southern markets, though some Western buyers are picking up odd lots for the Fall trade, which they intend to set in early in July, owing to the general exhaustion of supplies and the advantage which is hoped to be gained by reasonable operations. Prices for Fall goods must rule high in any event, and when these to be offered, though ample in extent, are mostly made up of high cost material as well as by liberal-sized lasts, the advance of the price cost are not likely to be much cheaper in the future; but if they should happen to drop a little in the event of military success, it will be too late to take advantage of this contingency, so far as the Fall trade is concerned.

The leather market is rather quiet, and there is some tendency to accumulation, as always happens at this season, especially in rough stock. But the high cost of hides, tanning materials and labor, added to the prospective tax on production, keep prices firm, and the dull season is likely to pass over without any material decline. We quote:

Hemlock sole of the various grades is selling at a range of 35@38c, the latter figure for middle weights; Oak do. at 53@56c for common and 57@60c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is scarce at 52c. Rough Upper is very quiet at 40@46c for Hemlock, and 55@60c for Oak. Rough Calf skins are in better supply and selling at $1 25@1 45, for light and heavy; cured do., $1 50@$1 75.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Boston Oil Market.

OIL.—The market for Linseed is dull, and crushers have submitted to a slight decline. Sales of small lots at $1.62@1.63 ₰ gallon, cash.

OLIVE OIL is steady at the late quotations. Sales of No 1 at $1.05@1.10; extra western, $1.15@1.20 ₰ gallon, cash.

SEED OIL is steady at 88@1 for distilled and saponified.

PETROLEUM is firm, with an active demand for refined in bond for export. In New York, considerable lots have been taken for future delivery at an improvement of 2c. We quote crude at 40c; refined at 59@63c, in bond, and 65@75c ₰ gall., duty paid, including Kerosene.

NAPTHA is selling at 45@50c ₰ gall., cash.

FISH OILS are in steady demand. Sales of Shore, Bank and Straits at $33@39 ₰ bbl.

SPERM is firm and higher. Sales of crude at $1.70@1.75; refined $1.85@1.90 ₰ gallon.

WHALE is higher. Sales of crude at $1.15@1.17; refined, $1.25 ₰ gall.—*Bulletin.*

New Bedford Oil Market.

For the week ending May 27, 1864.

[Special Correspondence of the Commercial Bulletin.]

Sales have been made the past week of 800 bbls Sperm at $1 70, for export. Holders are firm, asking $1 75; but the orders on the market are understood will be limited at $1 70. Whale oil is in demand for manufacturing, with sales of 400 bbls at $1 16; 500 bbls, at New London, at the same; and holders indifferent as to selling, but asking $1 15@1 20, as to quality and location, some oil being at distant ports.

Cincinnati Grocery Market.

The market for Groceries has not undergone any change since our last. The jobbing demand is fair, but aside from this there is nothing doing. Holders, however, are generally anticipating higher figures, and they are not disappointed largely at the figures now current. The jobbing rates 18@21c for raw sugars; 22@24c for common coffee, and $1 40@1 60 for N. O. molasses is quoted at 12@12½c. Bids for sugar were handed in to the agency, but no awards have yet been made. Prices ranged from $18 65 to 19 95,

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Boston Mining Stock Market.

BOSTON, May 30.

Mining Stocks—Bay State, 19½; Central, 67; Copper Falls, 41; Franklin 53; Huron, 41; Isle Royale, 22; Union, 54; Rockland, 13; Hancock, 14; French Creek, 1¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.

COTTON—@4c higher; sales at $1 07@1 08 for middling upland.

FLOUR—State and Wisconsin 5@10c bett-r; sales at $7 50@7 60 for extra round hoop Ohio; $8 10@8 70 for trade brands; market closing firm, with no sellers at inside quotations. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls extra State for all June, at sellers' option, at $7 50.

WHISKY—More active and firmer; sales at $1 20 for State, and $1 31@1 32 for Western.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better, with a fair export demand; sales at $1 60@1 68 for Chicago; $1 61@1 68 for Milwaukie Club, and $1 70@1 78 for Winter Red Western. Corn scarce, and decidedly firm at $1 45 for new Western, and $1 58@1 58½ for old do; closing with no sales of the latter below $1 60. Oats steady at 87½@88½c for Western, including 20,000 bush prime Western at 90c, cash, in store.

PETROLEUM—Firm. Crude, 40c; Refined, in bond, 64c; Refined, free, @@70c.

WOOL—Firmer.

PORK—Firmer, at $29 50@30 for mess; $27 for old do, $30 75@31 for new do, closing firm at latter prices. $24 50@25 50 for old and new prime; and $30 50@31 for prime mess beef. Hams a little more active.

CUT MEATS—Dull and lower, at 11½c for shoulders, 17c for hams.

BACON—Sides in moderat request. Western short ribbed at 13½c.

LARD—Active, at 14@15½c; also 500 bbls, deliverable latter part of June, at 15½c.

BUTTER—Steady, at 28@38c for Ohio; 35@42c for State.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged, at 12@18c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

Trade very dull.

FLOUR—Firm; sales 1,000 bbls extra at $7 50.

WHEAT—Firm; red, $1 80@1 85; white, $1 85@2. RYE—Firm; sales of 10,000 bush yellow at $1 45 and white at $1 41.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork $30 50.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 37½c; refined in bond, 60@62c; do free, 66@67c.

WHISKY—Dull and unsettled; $1 40 asked.

St. Louis Market.

FLOUR firm; single extra, $6,75@7; double do, $7,25@7,50.

WHEAT steady and firm; good $1,60@1,65; choice, $1,80@1,85.

CORN firm and active; mixed; $1,26 choice white, $1,28.

OATS steady at 93@96c.

RYE firm at $1,35.

WHISKY active at $2,20.

COTTON steady; sales middlings, 90c.

Receipts 375 bales.

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, May 28.

FLOUR more active.

WHEAT active, Ohio Spring and Michigan Club, $141; No. 1, Milwaukie Club, $1 45.

CORN active, and after the New York report, prices advanced 3c. Sales at $1 21@1 27.

OATS steady at 77c@79c.

WHISKY firmer and firmer at 26@27c.

FREIGHTS firm.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

FLOUR quiet. Ohio extra $8,25.

WHEAT advancing. Kentucky $2,10.

CORN—Active sales of 20,000 bush White at $1,38; Yellow $1,42.

WHISKY dull; Ohio $1,31@1,32.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 30th.

Flour unchanged; wheat quiet and unchanged, Mill club 150½; no corn in market; oats firm; barley and rye scarce and market quiet.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Tuesday, May 31, 1864. }

Business yesterday was dull in all its various departments. The weather was pleasant, the rain of the previous evening having cooled the air materially. On the landing business was very dull. Boats have to exercise a good deal of patience before they are able to pick up a trip. The Emma Graham had a very fair trip; she will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. to-day. The Ontario is loading for St. Louis; she will have dispatch. The Mercury is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville; she will leave on Wednesday. The Kate Robinson will be among the first boats to leave for Louisville. The famous steamer Major Anderson will leave for Cincinnati on Wednesday on the arrival of the Eastern train. The first class packet Leonidas is filling up for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch. The favorite steamer America is announced for Nashville. The Camelia came in from Nashville with a big trip of cotton. The water in the Allegheny is too low for steamboat purposes. The boats have been cancelled to withdraw. Among the sales we note as follows:

DRIED FRUIT—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sales 40 bushels Apples at 12c. Peaches—Sales 84 bush choice at 19½@20c ₰ lb.

HEMP—Sales 20 bbls Potomac new at $12.

FLAXSEED—The market was firm, and prices have advanced. Sales 20 bbls Prime at $3.

POTATOES—The market is dull and unsolicited, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales 85 bbls choice at $3@3 12 per bbl; 200 bush of mixed at 90c. Receipts increasing.

OATS—Wash in fair demand. We note sales of 550 bush at depot at 91c; 100 bush in store at 92c.

CORN—Was not so active. We note sales 240 bush shelled at $1 35; 200 do at $1 38.

WHISKY—Was without change. Prices nominal; Red, $1 50; White, $1 60. The market was weak.

WHISKY—Was still unsettled. Prices were nominal at $1 25@1 30 per gallon.

SALT—The market remains steady, with a fair demand. We note sales of 300 bbls No. 1 at $2 40@2 50 per bbl.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to notice in regard to groceries. There was a steady trade demand at previous prices. Among the sales may be quoted the following: Coffee—Our market contains a fair supply of Rio. Sales of 30 sacks at 40c. The market for coffee did not seem so firm as it was some time since. Sugar was steady. Sales of 10 hhds Cuba at 18c; 16 bbls C. yellow, 20¾c; 10 hhds Porto Rica, 18¾@19¼c; 10 do Orleans, 19@19¼c; Crushed—sales 12 bbls at 26c; and A coffee at 25c. Molasses—steady and unchanged, at 61 65@1 12 per gallon.

RICE—Steady with a good demand. Sales of 14 sacks at 11¾c per lb.

FLOUR—The demand was limited and sales likewise; the stock on hand is not large, the sales being confined to small parcels to meet the home market. Large sales could not be effected unless at a decline, which holders do not seem inclined to grant. The rates were, extra, $7, extra family, $7 50; $7 75 to $8@8 25 for choice brands.

BACON—The market was firm with a good demand. The sales were as follows: Shoulders, 10,000 lbs, 12¾@13c; sides, sales of 6,000 lbs ribbed at 13¾c; plain hams at 17¾c canvassed, sales of 7,000 lbs clear at 19½c sugar cured hams, sales of 3,000 lbs at 20½c.

LARD OIL—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales of 50 bbls No. 1 at $1 15 per gall; sales No. 2 at $1 05.

DRIED BEEF—Was steady. Sales of 100 lbs plain at 17¾c; canvassed at 18½c.

MESS PORK—Prices have further advanced; holders are asking $29@30.

LARD—Was steady; we note further sales of city leaf 14½c.

HAY—Was firm; prices have again advanced; sales 12 tons of baled on wharf at $33; sales 8 loads at scales $33@36.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing; prices are a shade lower; we note sales of 18 packages at prices ranging from 22@25c.

EGGS—The market was firm; the demand exceeds the supply; sales of 25 barrells in lots at 22½ per dozen.

CHEESE—The receipts were fair and sales were regular, viz: 40 bxs new 16½; 20 do 16c; and 20 do 15½ ₰ lb.

ASHES—The market was very firm; with a good demand for all descriptions; sales 30 cwt Pearls at 12c ₰ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, } Tuesday, May 31, 1864. }

The market yesterday was very firm, with a good demand. The sales were very limited, for the best of all reasons—we have no large parcels to operate with. The receipts during the past forty-eight hours do not amount to six hundred barrels. Prices have further advanced both Crude and Refined being held at higher figures. The rates as published are purely nominal; holders are enabled to fix their own figures. The Eastern market rules firm. The only sales that came under our notice, together with the receipts by the river, will be found recorded below. The Oil Cities is too low for steamers to reach that point, the only receipts by river being what is boated down in flats.

Crude—The rates advanced 1c per gallon, with scarcely anything to operate upon. The rates of Crude in bulk was 27c, or sales the barrels to be etuled at the same figure. Oil Cities, in the packages included at 32c. The only operations reported were 66 bbls at 27c, packages returned; 50 C. S. terms; sales 150 bbls at 32c, packages included.

Refined—Was very firm. Buyers are beginning to turn their attention to this article. The rates are held nearly present delivery; 55@56; free oil 65@66; sales of 500 bbls bonded city brand 58c; 500 bb s at 55; other sales were made at the same range of prices.

Residuum and Naptha—Were dull and neglected for the present. It seems as if the bottom had dropped out.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Company, 63 bbls refined oil for New York

Lucesco Oil Company, 50 bbls tar for Boston.

Lucesco Oil Company, 54 bbls benzine for Boston.

North American Oil Company, 210 bbls benzine for New York.

Peckhart & Frew., 224 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros & Co., 56 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

R. Ashworth, 86 bbls; J Wilkins, 178; Wade, 63. Fisher, 96; Clarke, 18; J Linday, 100; Wrea & Benney, 46. Total 593 bbls.

Boston Fish Market.

The receipts of codfish continue light for the season, and though the demand is moderate prices are well sustained. Sales of Grand Bank at $6 75@7; Bay Fundy, $7 25@7 50; small $5 50@5 75 loose; and $6 25@6 50 backed.

Hake are selling at $3 loose and $3 25 unpacked.

Pollock are selling at $4, loose.

New Haddock bring $1@4 1-2 ₰ qtl.

Mackerel are firm and in reduced stock, though considerable receipts of new No. 2 are close at hand. Sales of No. 1 at $17 50; No. 2, large, $13 50@14, and medium, $12; No. 3, large, $10 25@10 50, and medium, $8 50@8 75 ₰ bbl;

Alewives are scarce at $6 ₰ bbl.

Pickled Herring are selling at $2 50@6 50 ₰ bbl for common and Labrador.

Army Awards at Cincinnati.

The following awards for furnishing Government supplies were made by Major R. Du Barry, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at this port, on Saturday last:

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

15,000 lbs, S. Davis & Co., at 20c.
15,000 lbs, Cunningham & Son, at 20c.
20,000 lbs, Chas. Davis & Co., at 20c.

FLOUR.

106 bbls, R. Andrews & Co., at $7 29.
500 bbls, F. Marmet, at $7 25.
1,000 bbls, J. W. Meal, at $7 25.
500 bbls, G. & H. Shultz, at $7 45.
60 bbls, Elstner & Fisher, at $7 45.
900 bbls, N. L. Bernard, at $7 50,

SUGARS.

140,000 lbs, Gare, Harding & Howell, at 18.65c,
50,000 lbs, Tweed & Andrews, at 19c.
56,000 lbs, J. A. Frazier & Co., 19c.

SYRUP.

5,000 gallons, Brown, Butler & Co., 78c.

The awards for mess pork and bacon have not yet been made. The bids for the former range from $28 75 to $31, and those for the latter from 12½ to 15.20c for clear rib, and 15.25c to 16c for clear.

GOVERNMENT FREIGHTS.

The contract for freighting supplies for the United States to military posts in New Mexico, on Route No 2, from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Union, has been awarded to Andrew Stewart, of Steubenville, Ohio, the lowest bidder, at the rate of $1 97 per hundred pounds per hundred miles—the amount being from five to fifteen million pounds.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market still improving for all except the low grades. The Directors of the City Warehouse order that all tobacco inspected shall be removed within three days after sale, or be subject to a charge of $5 ₰ hhds. Sales are 123 hhds and 40 boxes, including 1 hhd scraps at $2 76; 38 hhds green lugs at $3 10 to $5 10; 15 factory do at $5 20 to $6 10; 18 planters' do at $6 20 to $9 10; 20 common shipping leaf at $9 50 to $15 20; 7 medium do at $16 to $18 70; 18 good do at $19 60 to $25 50; 6 common manufacturing leaf at $26 to $31 50; and the boxes at $3 to $82 ₰ 100 lbs. Bids on 9 hhds were rejected.

Boston Copper Market.

Copper—The market is very firm for all descriptions, with light stocks. Sales of sheathing at 56c; yellow sheathing nominal at 58c per lb, 6 mos. Bolts and braziers' copper selling at 55c; yellow metal bolts at 40c. Ingot is scarce and held at 46c per lb, cash, with sales of Lake and Minnesota in New York at 45@45½c. Cold copper selling at 38@40c per lb, cash.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

FRIDAY—Sales to-day at the Tobacco Exchange of 389 hhds, as follows: 4 at $3, 2 at 5, 56 at 6, 36 at 7, 25 at 8, 13 at 9, 16 at 10, 10 at 11, 17 at 12, 10 at 13, 15 at 14, 14 at 15, 5 at 16, 11 at 17, 14 at 18, 7 at 19, 19 at 20, 11 at 21, 18 at 22, 12 at 23, 12 at 24, 12 at 25, 15 at 26, 8 at 27, 5 at 28, 3 at 29, 6 at 30, 3 at 31, 1 at 35, and 1 at 37 per 100 lbs.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Nashville.

PER CAMELIA.—Marshall, Futter & Bohlman, 49 bales hemp; King & Peacock, 57 bales cotton; S. Ewart & Co, 20 boxs soap, 4 tubs beef; Long & Duff, 5 bbls herring; J. Porterfield & Co., 40 boxs soap; E. Heazleton, 25 boxes soap, 5 do candles; Lanahan & Lauck, 20 bbls butter; Burke & Co., 25 do; J. Muldwell & Co., 1 cask mdz; Hays & Getty, 2 do; & A. C. Duncan, 4 pkgs. J. P. Scott, 4 bbs oil; M. Daily, 5 bbs whisky; C. Boyd, 75 do; A. Glueckenheimer, 2 do; W. Carr & Co., 40 bbs coal; Mrs. J. Schmidt, 25 bbs whisky; Clarke & Co., 175 bbs do, 15 bales leather, 8 pkgs; W. Cuper, 6 do; A. V. R. R., 14 do; Graham & Co., 5 do; Faunstick & Co., 5 do; Mair Davidson & Co., 14 bbs saddle trees; G. B. Jones & S., 11 pkgs; D. B. Rogers & Co., 2 pkgs; Hays & Stewart, 2 bbs leather; J. Gill, 2 do; Esplin, 3 bbls soap; D. & D. & R. Chambers, 2 do; N. A. Oil Co., 300 E bbs; W. Lyon, 2 pkgs; Clarke & Co., 125 baies cotton.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM.—12 hhds and 5 boxes tobacco, 8 tubs cheese, 41 bbls eggs, 1 tub butter, 270 bbls flour, 9 sks horns, 1 sk and 6 bbls tails, 21 kegs butter, 225 rolls leather, 6 casks glue, 3 bxs and 1 bbl do, 1 sack wool, 1 bdl sheep skins; Clarke & Co.; 1 washing machine, 14 bbls egg, 9 bbls dried apples, 2 bbls flax seed, 1 bx butter, 2 tubs do, 2 do eggs, 1 bx beeswax, Fetzer & Co. 16 sacks rags, 1 do feathers; 1 bx bacon, 1 do soap, 1 bbl eggs, 1 keg do; M Strong 75 sks feed; Voglisty & Kopp, 40 do corn; J D Thomas & Co, 7 bbls f seed, 8 do d apples, 1 tub eggs; M C, 19 sks corn; Thomas Bell & Co, 1 bx dried apples; Cook, Pettit & Co, 4500 ft lumber; Mullinger & Bidwell, 21 sks corn, 10 do oats; Hitchcock & McCreary, 113 d shelled corn; Potter Aiken 4 bbls, 2 kegs, 1 bx; Graff, Bennett & Co, 30 dozen buckets, 4 do tubs; Schoonmaker & Lang, 1 jar butter, 3 C O D's glass; W M'Cully, 18 sks rgs; C P Markle, 1 bbl eggs, 1 jar butter; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 box do, 1 bucket do, one-half bbl eggs, 2 bxs do; S B Bartley, 2 sks rags, 1 do feathers, 1 box; Fleming & Steel, 1 bbl butter; C Buffum, 20 bbls flour; W Dana, 48 bbls oil; Wooldridge & Atwood, 1 keg butter; Harm & Co, 6 tubs cheese; B Jenny & Co, 1 do, 4 bbls do; J Pallidinger, 10 rolls leather, 23 sks scraps, 1 do cow tails.

Cincinnati.

PER REVENUE.—W A Sneathen, 1 bbl blacking; W Ewart & Co, 5 bbls lard; H Mesw'ggin & Co, 30 bbls flour, 2 casks rope, 3 pkgs; Hostetter & Smith, 50 bbls pure spts; Clark & Co, 156 bbls whisky, 4 tes hams, 38 bbds bacon; E Hazelton, 1 bbls oil, 23 bbls 10 apples, 5 bbls D peaches; C Scott, 5 bbls L oil; Z W Simpson, 135 sks oil meal; J I House, 2 casks rope; W Brown, 30 pairs oars; Wm Dilworth, 25 bbls petroleum; Standard Oil Co, 2 bbls do.

Union Landing.

PER LIZZIE MARTIN.—Nimick & Co., 200 tons p. iron; 135 sks corn.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Camelia	Lytle	Nashville
Ravena	Gordon	Cincinnati

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were seven feet water in the channel, and about at a stand. The weather during the day was pleasant.

THE steamers Prima Donna, Olive and Highland Chief were advertised to leave Cincinnati, for this port, on Monday.

THE fine packet Mercury, Capt. James Mellon, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced officers.

THE splendid new steamer Ontario, Captain Harton, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Capt. Harton is quite a favorite with passengers and shippers, and has won golden opinions from both. We take pleasure in recommending this boat to our friends.

THE new and pretty steamer Kate Robinson, Captain R. Robinson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this afternoon. This boat was built expressly for the trade, and offers the best of accommodations to passengers and shippers. Mr. John Wherry, who has charge of the office, is a general favorite with passengers and shippers.

THE favorite passenger steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Ayers, will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Tuesday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Her accommodations are A No. 1, and her officers very attentive.

IN TOWN.—We were pleased yesterday to meet our old friend Warren G. Wilson, so long the popular clerk of the steamer "Emma Graham." He is just recovering from a long and severe sickness, which has left him quite ill in a vice for many months. He is, however, speedily recovering, and will soon be himself again. He is an honorable and upright gentleman and one of the best clerks on the river. We hope he will visit us again.

THE river was falling yesterday with less than eight feet water in the channel. Capt. Robinson's new boat, the Burlington, left on Saturday for Cincinnati in tow of the Wheeling No 4. She will receive her machinery and furniture immediately upon her arrival. The steamer G. McC. Porter, arrived from below on Saturday, having fully met the expectations of her owners.—*Wheeling Intelligencer of Monday.*

THE fine passenger steamer "Leonidas," Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This is one of the best boats of her class afloat, her speed and accommodations are unsurpassed, whilst her officers will see that nothing is left undone to render her passengers the acme of comfort. As a first class hotel, Capt. Cox is noted for politeness and strict attention to business. The first clerk is Mr. J. L. Moorhouse an officer who will be found both clever and attentive.

THE favorite passenger steamer America, Captain Thomas Golding, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville on Tuesday next. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of competent and clever officers, who would make a less worthy boat popular. Captain Golding is truly a self-made man, having commenced in the first line of General packets as second clerk. He had no friends to put him forward—had to go it alone—and has, by a correct course of conduct, strict integrity and honorable and manly dealing, raised himself to the present position. Lately he has had charge of many of our best boats. His course is upward. We take pleasure in recommending him to the favorable notice of our friends.

Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, May 29, 1864.

Capt. R. C. Gray, Chairman Steamboat Committee Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair:

SIR—You will please accept as a contribution for the benefit of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, to be disposed of in such a manner as you may think best, my Champion Scull Boat "John Paisley," and oblige a friend to the cause.

Yours, truly, JAMES HAMILL.

PITTSBURG, May 30, 1864.

James Hamill, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 27th, apprizing me of the donation of your champion scull boat, "John Paisley," to the Steamboat Committee of Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, came duly to hand.

We cheerfully accept of your generous gift and in behalf of the Committee I return you our thanks therefor.

The boat will be placed on exhibition during the Fair and will afterwards be disposed of to the best advantage for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

R. C. GRAY,
Chairman S. B. Committee.

Our River Correspondence.

CAIRO, ILL., May 27.

EDS. COMMERCIAL: The steamer Argonaut No. 2, Capt. A. McCarty, arrived here this morning at five o'clock, with all the freight she could swing under, and a pretty fair share of people beside, some sixty-eight boys of the Signal Corps, who are bound for Vicksburg. These boys are principally from Massachusetts, and are of the right stripe for good behaviour. Success attend them. We will be in St. Louis on Sunday morning, if no mishap, making the run from Pitt through in seven days. We stopped in Cincinnati 23 hours, Louisville 6 hours, and done considerable way business in the Lower Ohio. Pretty fair speed for the bully Argonaut. We are all well.

Yours truly, in haste,
F. H. McC. Clerk.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Democrat* says:

The river at this point was receding very slowly yesterday, with seven feet nine inches water in the canal, by the mark last evening, and five feet nine inches in the locks on the falls for descending boats. The fall during the past twenty-four hours at the head of the Falls was four inches, which is equal to one foot at Portland. The weather was beautifully clear and pleasant.

The Lower Ohio is receding quite fast hence to Evansville, but below that was falling but slowly. In the channel hence to Evansville there is twelve feet water, and from that place to Cairo thirteen feet in the channel.

The Mississippi at St. Louis is falling, with twelve feet in the Channel to Cairo. The Lower Mississippi is at fine stage.

The great Mississippi, which arrived here yesterday morning towed up the hull of Admiral Gibson's new steamer, the Ben Stickney, from Cannelton, and she will receive her cabins at Hipple, Smith & Co.; they being the builders. The Stickney is 225 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 8 feet hold. Her engines are those formerly used in the Bostonia and James Guthrie, the cylinders being 26 inches in diameter, with 9 feet stroke. The machinery will be set up by Davis & Co., of this city, the best builders in the West.

We learn that Captain Twomey has contracted with Dowerman & Humphries of New Albany, for a fine low water packet. She is to be 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 4½ feet depth of hold. Her engines are to be 12½ inches in diameter, with four feet stroke. She is to have two boilers twenty feet long, with five flues each. Her engines will be built by Johnston & Webster.

The Belle Memphis, on her last trip from Memphis, made the run from that port to Cairo in twenty hours and a half. This is, we believe, the fastest trip of the season.

The Ella Faber, with one hundred and thirty hogsheads of tobacco for this place, is due here to-day.

The Lady of Vicksburg passed down for New Orleans yesterday with 860 tons of hay and 2,500 barrels of flour.

The Baltimore, under the skilful guidance of Captain Pink Varble, passed over the falls last evening with four barges in tow.

The Cumberland river continues to fall very slowly, with but three and a half feet water on Harpeth Shoals.

We learn that the steamer Nashville has changed hands at Nashville. We did not learn the price paid, or who is the present owner.

Several boats are due from below, which will probably arrive this morning.

The Mississippi, which arrived from New Orleans early yesterday morning, had 100 hhds. of sugar and 500 bbls. of Molasses for Cincinnati.

The Louisville, from Pittsburgh, arrived at a late hour Friday night with a barge in tow, for the Government. She left Pittsburgh with six barges, five of which were left at different landings along the route.

The low-bow Ida Imer will leave for Cairo to-day with a tow of 60,000 bushels of coal for the Government.

The Minnehaha, lately sunk in the Missouri, has been raised and arrived at St. Louis where she will be thoroughly repaired.

ST. LOUIS.

We condense the following from the *Union:*

Business still continues dull, only three steamers brought small lots of private freight. Very little was shipped. Some light shipments of forage are made by the Quartermaster.

The following rebel steamers are said to be in Dixie, up Red river, above the furthest point reached by our gunboats: Thomas, J. W. Throckmorton, Jeff. Thompson, Missouri, new boat built at Shreveport, General Quintman, Eleanor, Pauline, W. P. Roberts, New Era, Dover, Beauregard, L. Hodge, Milton Hall, Dick Fleeter, Countess, Louis d'Or Frolick, Anna and Dixie.

The river is still subsiding at this point, but as yet we hear no complaints from our boatmen navigating below, while on the other hand, an arrival from down the river yesterday reports the Mississippi rising rapidly between Cairo and Memphis from the effects of a general rise in all the tributaries between those points, which counterbalances the rapid decline of the past ten days in the upper portion of the river.

There is about ten feet water out to Cairo, and an abundance from there down for every navigable purpose.

The Missouri remains about *statu quo*, and no material benefit is expected from the late rise in Platte river.

The steamer Tempest, that left here some time since for the head waters of the Missouri, only succeeded in getting as far as Ellwood, where she put out her gold-seekers and their outfit, and then left for Leavenland, and returned and laid up at St. Joseph, to wait for water. Our exchanges state that in the meantime her crew are whiling away their time in hunting and fishing. Some of them went out gunning and killed a wolf, several squirrels, as well as a few fowls. The meats of the table are principally supplied by this means.

Illinois River is showing a downward tendency, but is yet reported to be in good boating stage.

There is three feet eight inches on Harpeth Shoals in the Cumberland, and falling.

The Upper Mississippi is falling at all points, and the banks are beginning to get their "backs up" above water in the vicinity of Dubuque. From present indications we are going to have another season of low water above, as no rise of consequence is looked for unless favored by heavy and early rains.

The Ohio River is falling slowly, and in good stage for steamboating purposes.

Business at the wharf we regret to say is by no means brisk, and there is but little for in the way of improvement, within the next thirty or forty days, unless something unexpected should turn up.

The Memphis & New Orleans remain firm at the following quotations:

Flour, apples and potatoes ₰ bbl	$1 25
Whisky ₰ bbl	2 00
Pork, bacon ₰ ₰ bbl	1 75
Pound freights, ₰ 100 lbs	60
Horses and cattle ₰ head	12 00

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from the *Sunday Enquirer:*

ARRIVALS.—General Lytle, Louisville; C. T. Dumont, Pomeroy; Doane No. 2, Nashville; Bostona No. 3, Portsmouth; Bostona, Madison; Victor No. 3, Neville; Superior, Rising Sun.

DEPARTURES.—Major Anderson, Pittsburg; Bostona No. 2, Marietta; Bostona No. 3, Portsmouth; Bostona,